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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Education Aids Bank Robbers

Boston Sees System Arraigned

Roosevelt May Tinker Tariffs

France Yields to Doumergue

Jungfrau Gets Highest Phone

'Laughing Allegra' Lives On

MASSACHUSETTS state police's unraveling of an amazing crime plot that included murder, assault and robbery by three young men becomes, by inference, an indictment of higher education. Abraham Faber, graduate of a high school and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, confesses that he and Murton and Irving Millen deliberately conspired to make "easy money" and to remove any obstacle that stood in the way. In robbing the Needham Bank, a Lynn theater and a Fitchburg store they removed with bullets four men in their way. Faber was the educated director, the Millens were his satellites, faithful to their awe-inspiring mental superior. Together they outrage all moral and civil law—But a flaw in reasoning wrecks them and they await grim reward.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave Abraham Faber a maximum of technical training for earning a living and a minimum of moral training to fortify endeavor. "Tech" isn't specially to blame; the whole modern system of higher education is to blame. Intellectuality is trained to the nth degree; morality and spirituality must bud and blossom in studied ignoring. Abundance of intellectual education made Abraham Faber a most adroit and dangerous criminal; complete lack in the curriculum of spirjtual training left him not cherishing his brother as himself, not knowing that to live is to labor and to love, not proof against the swindling allurements of a career of crime. Modern education inflates intellectuality, deflates spirituality, and utterly forgets what the greatest teacher said 2000 years ago—"What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose—"

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ Spain sees Premier Alejandro Lerroux and the entire Cabinet take umbrage at opposition and unexpectedly resign. Austria's armed strength leaps up as recruits answer the Government's call and opponents secretly arm for more fighting. Washington works on plans to make the unemployed self-sustaining when the CWA is wound up. Shanghai constitution-makers define Manchuria and Jehol as belonging to China, not to a new Manchoukuo Empire. Cherbourg, France, finds a wonderful sea serpent on the beach—But alas, alas, 'tis only a rare bottle-nosed whale.

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¶ President Roosevelt will endeavor to build back American world trade through arbitrary use of broad tariff-fixing powers. The Chief Executive lays before 12 Administration leaders his plan to ask Congress for authority for three years to break down tariff walls within a 50 per cent range. He wishes to be able to make reciprocal trade agreements, irrespective of differences in costs of production, and consulting nobody. Congress is expected to snort and fume—And give the President his way.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ France's Parliament hands to Premier Gaston Doumergue almost the identical tariff powers Mr. Roosevelt asks of Congress. The Premier admits he borrowed the idea from America. Adopting a nearly-balancing budget, Senate and Chamber authorize M. Doumergue to alter customs tariffs by decree until 1935. Germany and Poland plan to end their eight-year tariff war with a trade agreement. Cuba prepares to beg tariff reductions at Washington. World tariff reform may now be entering the door—If world suffering is ready to put senseless selfishness out the window.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ Switzerland completes the highest telephone exchange station in Europe in a rock-blasted chamber at Jungfraujoch, 11,340 feet above sea level. Daring climbers of the Jungfrau or less agile tourists who ride the cog road that winds from the Lauterbrunnen valley up the peak will be able to get any European city over wires buried in the side of the lofty lookout. The line will even be carried to Concordia Hut on Aletrich Glacier, visited only by the bravest. Apparently the climber who subdues an Alpine peak has an overwhelming sense of duty—He must ring up the home folks and tell them there is a hero in the family.

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¶ Cambridge, Mass., notes the passing of Mrs. Annie Allegra Longfellow Thorp, youngest and only surviving daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. To her belonged Craigie House, home of the poet and the setting of "The Children's Hour," in which she and her two sisters were sung into lasting and affectionate fame. She was "laughing Allegra," who with "grave Alice" and "Edith with golden hair" was "descending the broad hall stair." Mrs. Thorp was 78—But "laughing Allegra" lives on in devoted hearts, unaging symbol of priceless things sweet childhood means to the human race.

Women Assail Pay Inequality Of NRA Codes

Insist Paying Men Higher Wages for Same Work Is an Injustice

Cite Specific Cases

Mrs. Pinchot Calls Enforcement a Farce—Mrs. Roosevelt for Small Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—Women form an important section of those who have come here this week to protest injustices done under the National Recovery Act.

Unperturbed by the "goldfish bowl" nature of the crowded hearings, as consumers, as age-earners and as manufacturers they have risen in considerable numbers to call attention to unfair situations brought about by the codes.

Most spectacular was the appearance of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and labor champion, who declared enforcement of the labor provisions of the NRA a "farce."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declined a request that she appear in person to speak in behalf of the small bookshop, but she sent a message to be read, stating that higher overhead places the small shop at a disadvantage in competing with the department store. The small shop, she said, does "render services which are not included in everyday overhead and which are certainly not rendered by the department stores."

Sex Discrimination Blamed

Stories of 16 men laid off and women hired in their places in a silk mill, of a man in an automobile factory replaced by a girl at half his salary, of six women taking men's places in a knitting factory—all because NRA codes set a lower minimum rate of wages for women than men—were told by representatives of a large group of leading women's organizations asking amendment of the codes to eliminate differentials between the sexes.

"If the NRA permits women who form 37 per cent of all employees in industry to be 'cheap' labor and compete on this basis with men whose wages are higher its purpose will be defeated," Miss Elizabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union League declared.

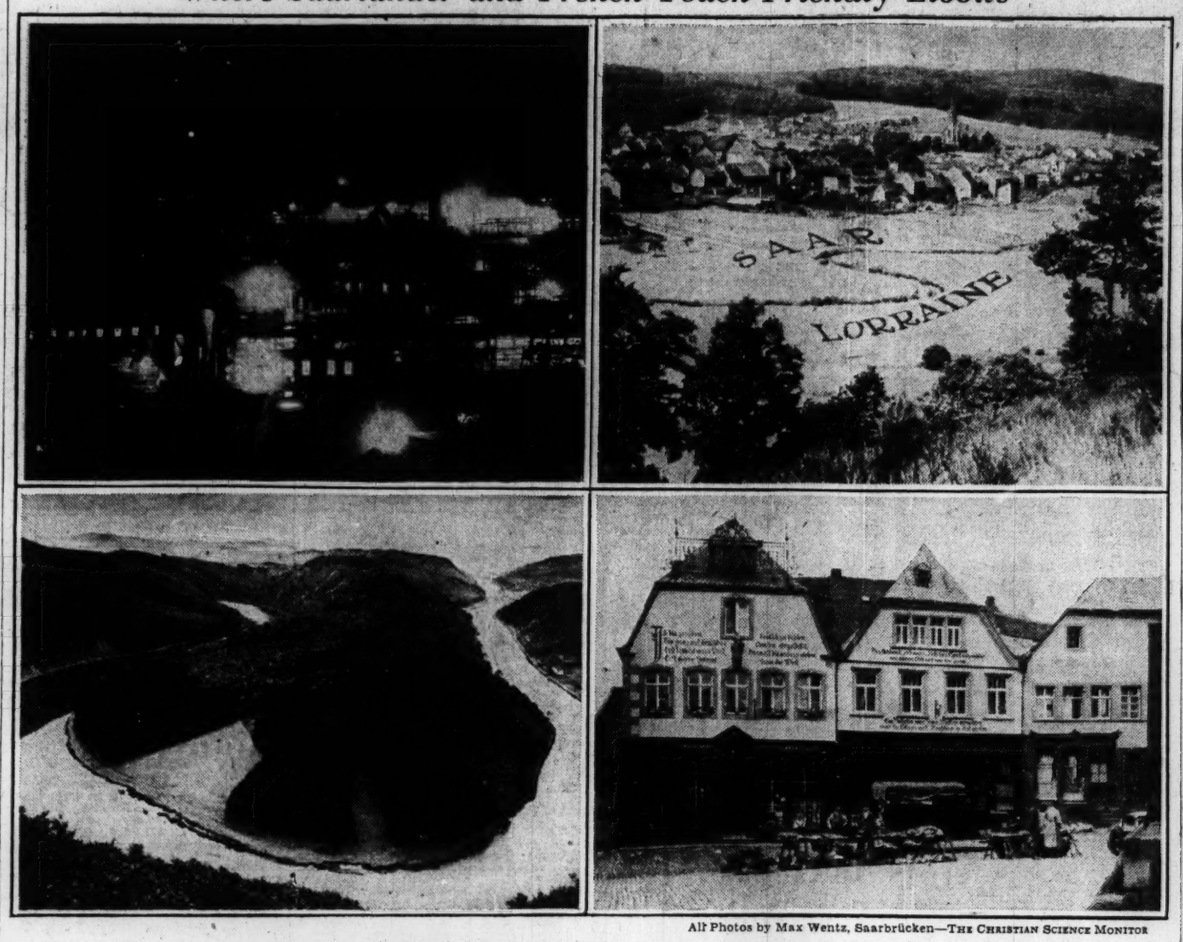
Wage differentials by sex have already been incorporated in more than one-fourth of the codes, it was pointed out. In some cases the differential occurs even on piecework as done by women and men on identical operations.

Extremely low wages paid women, even under the codes, were attacked by Miss Elizabeth Eastman of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

The experience of a girl sewing machine operator on dresses who was working under the code on a 35-hour week but earned only $2 a week, and of a saleslady whose

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Where Saarländer and French Touch Friendly Elbows



All Photos by Max Wentz, Saarbrücken—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Sections Linked by Mutual Commercial Interests

Upper Left—The Röchling Iron and Steel Furnaces at Volklingen. Upper Right—The Rossel, a Small River, Forms Frontier Between the Saar and Lorraine. The Mining Village, Grossrosseln, Is Shown. Lower Left—A Picturesque Bend of the River Saar Near Mettlach. Lower Right—A House on the Domplatz, With Inscriptions Indicating a Saarlander's Determination to Remain German.

Saar Preserves German Color Under League

Looks to French Lorraine for Iron Supply and Food Products

The Saar
First of Four Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRÜCKEN — Frontiers are associated in the thought of the traveler with differences of language, habits and customs. But this is true regarding the Saar territory only if it is approached from the French side, from Metz or Strasbourg.

Coming from Germany the change is almost imperceptible, save for a cursory passport and customs examination near Saarholzbach of Eichelscheid. Here there is no frontier which is either natural from the geographical or appropriate from the racial or linguistic point of view. The Rossel, for example, which forms part of the frontier to the west of Saarbrücken, is so narrow a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Jagged Reefs of Easy Money And Contempt for Society End Career of Reckless Youths

Faber's Confession of His Crimes With Millen Brothers in Massachusetts an Astounding Revelation of Perverted Moral Background

By Harlan Trott

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"About a year ago we got together and discussed forming a business organization of three for the sole purpose of getting plenty of money together and taking life easy. We talked it over among ourselves and we agreed to form a business organization."

The business was Wholesale Crime, Incorporated.

This is the confession of Abraham Faber, awaiting trial with the two brothers, Irving and Murton Millen, charged with the murder of two policemen in the Needham Bank holdup last month. The Millens were his partners.

People were shocked with Abe Faber's confession that linked the young men with the most brutal series of crimes ever recorded in Massachusetts. Abe Faber is a brilliant fellow. He is 24 years old, a graduate of old Boston English High and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hard to Visualize

It is hard to visualize a highly intelligent man mixed up in crimes associated with men who usually have run the gauntlet of petty crime and its stigmatic background of rogue's galleries, finger printings and police line-ups.

Abe Faber's folks, his neighbors and school friends are weighing the facts about Abe, groping in bewilderment for reasons that led to his swift and tragic downfall. Sketchy recollections, fragments of comment from family and friends, pieced in their proper places, evolve a tragic picture from that human puzzle.

Abe was ambitious and brilliant. He worked his way through Tech. It was there that people apparently first noticed a change in his make-up. College education seemed to be doing things to Faber's thinking.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Lerroux Cabinet Resigns in Spain In Surprise Move

MADRID, March 1 (AP)—The entire Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux resigned suddenly today.

Reorganization of the Ministry had been considered last night by Premier Lerroux after it was announced that two ministers—Señor Diego Martinez Barrios of the Department of the Interior, and the Minister of the Treasury, Señor Gomez Lara—planned to resign.

However, the resignation of the entire Cabinet, reorganized on Jan. 23, came as a surprise move.

The two ministers had threatened to quit when the largest minority supporting party, the Roman Catholic Agrarian Action of 117 deputies, reached a decision to oppose government policies.

It was explained that with the two out, Agrarian leaders believed they would be able to put through two of their projects—amnesty for certain political prisoners and subsidies for the rural clergy.

Organized Labor In Boston Bitter At Housing Delay

Johnson Says Building Trades Are Ready to Go 'Red'

Delay in starting the Neptune Gardens Inc., low-cost housing project, has so aroused the Boston Building Trades Council that it is contemplating advising all its members to register on welfare relief.

Continued tardiness in the effecting of the PWA projects and preference given to welfare recipients in the laying off of CWA workers have made organized labor bitter. It is convinced that there is a premium on the charity recipient and a penalty against the self-sustaining worker under the present arrangements. The building trades are about ready to go "red," Mr. E. A. Johnson, executive director of the council, said.

The delay in starting the Neptune Gardens project is a particular irritant. For this East Boston enterprise has been approved by every board, state and national, and the contract is already let. It is being held up, according to Mr. Johnson, because Mayor Mansfield has failed to approve the expenditure of $70,000 for streets and sewers. The project cannot be launched until the city has undertaken certain improvements in connection with the property.

Declaring that the Mayor could by his own order provide this $70,000 from the city's PWA grant, Mr. Johnson said the actual obstructionists in this enterprise, which would give work to 1300 men, are the banks and real estate interests. These groups, Mr. Johnson said, hold mortgages or own property in East Boston and they are propagandizing the property owners with the idea that the Neptune project will depreciate their values.

So eager are the building unions to start construction that they have agreed to a two-shift, six-hour day, thus departing for the first time in the history of local unions from an eight-hour day. Procrastination in starting the PWA enterprises, the first one of which was approved last October, has made the builders desperate, for the CWA has not helped skilled and organized labor to any marked extent.

Mr. Johnson does not see much immediate hope for organized building labor unless some such large-scale building project is started. Most of Boston's PWA progress, he said, is constituted of scattered street, sewer and building projects, which promise little for skilled labor.

Soviet Rescues 79; 400 Still on Floes

ASTRAKHAN, U. S. S. R., March 1 (AP)—Seventy-nine more fishermen and their horses, members of a group of 500 stranded on ice floes of the Caspian Sea for the past week, made their way safely to shore today.

Twenty accomplished the feat yesterday, leaving some 400 still marooned. An airplane guided the men across the drifting ice.

MOSCOW, March 1 (AP)—A Russian rescue commission laid plans today to extend to Alaskan bases, if necessary, an expedition to save 101 men and women marooned on an ice floe in the Bering Straits, off northern Siberia.

Three Russian aviators, one of whom flew to the aid of Jimmy Mattern when he cracked his plane in a forced landing on his round-the-world flight, arrived in New York yesterday with orders to proceed to Washington and await orders from Moscow.

Mr. V. V. Kuybysheff, head of the commission, said they may be sent to Alaska to attempt an aerial rescue from Nome. The position of the castaways was last reported as 68.52 north latitude, 173.9 west longitude, approximately 200 miles west of Point Hope, the nearest Alaskan territory.

Meantime the Soviets are concentrating on one of the greatest relief expeditions in the history of arctic exploration. Three large planes are already at Cape Wellen awaiting favorable weather.

Monster Revealed As Just a Whale

CHERBOURG, France, March 1 (AP)—A "sea monster" found on the beach here today was identified by Professor Corbierre, eminent scholar of natural history, as a rare form of hyperoodon—in plain language, a Bottle-Nosed Whale.

Professor Corbierre expressed belief that the "monster" came from the North Sea, as it is not a native of channel regions. Fishermen in this region had never seen anything like it.

It was described as being 25 feet long and 4½ feet in diameter, with a thin neck three feet long and a head like that of a camel.

As if those peculiarities weren't enough, the creature was said to have two lateral swimming fins, in addition to the tail. Moreover, it was covered with white hair.

Steel Enters Legal Crucible; Arms Embargo Power Nearer

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1 — Action was again the keynote at the capital today, as new proposals, developments, decisions mounted.

Prominent industrialist, as well as laborite, members of the National Labor Board, joined in turning the crucial Weirton steel case over to the Department of Justice for investigation and possible prosecution. Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced legislation making the National Labor Board permanent. The full implications of the arms embargo bill, voted in the Senate yesterday, began to dawn on the capital. Secretary Morgenthau frankly told a House committee that monetary policy was purely experimental, not wedded to any single plan.

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Arms embargo: So surprising was the sudden introduction and passage of the Arms Embargo Bill that even friends of the measure were slow to realize what had happened. But henceforth, when any conflict breaks out—if the bill, now passed in slightly different form by both houses, is brought into conformity, the President will be able to choke off shipment of all arms and munitions of war.

This means that almost any type of export likely to run into contraband dangers—and this includes the shipments which got the United States into trouble in Britain in 1915-16 and into war with Germany in 1917—can be stopped. With disturbed relations in the Far East and on the European continent, such authority does not seem academic.

It also takes some of the profit out of war, and tends to make a conflict less prolonged. To thoughtful students of foreign affairs, it represents one of the farthest steps the United States has made toward peace for a long time.

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Monetary policy: Requesting Congress to give the Administration nine months or a year to continue its monetary program on the present basis, Secretary Morgenthau opposed passage of the Goldsborough bill, which would establish a federal monetary authority and virtually abolish the Federal Reserve System.

"As far as I'm concerned we are on a day to day basis," said the Secretary of the Treasury today. "As far as I know no man can tell us where we will be six months from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Amazing!

Frank Amazing Goodwin is living up to his name.

It's hard to tell where, and when Frank Goodwin will be found, but one thing you can make certain, it won't be where it's quiet or likely to stay quiet.

Now Frank announces that he's going to hoist the black flag in Massachusetts politics and shoot torpedoes into both party machines this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank's going after the nomination for Governor of our dear Old Bay State in both of the big purblind parties.

He's dead-tired, he says, of the stuffed shirt, hand-thrust-in-bosom politics of Massachusetts Republicans and Massachusetts Democrats.

Frank thinks a lot of other people between the gold dome on the State House and the State line tunnel feel just the same way.

♪ ♪ ♪

There's Also the Hub

In other words he's going to lead the Army of the Disgusted—if they'll follow him. Aye, there's the rub! You can call the spirits from the vasty deep; but will they come?

Frank's going to try and find out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's how. Mr. Goodwin has always been a Progressive and a Liberal in politics. He's always worked for liberal and advanced legislation. He's headed the State House employees and in their association has been a power in the fight he led against any salary cut and now in the battle to have the cut pay restored.

♪ ♪ ♪

This alert and amazing Goodwin says that somebody's got to get the "Ely-Bentley Warren-stop-Roosevelt-movement" in the Democratic Party and the "Gaspar G. Bacon-John Richardson hard-and-fast-tie-up" in the Republican.

"I'm the boy who's going to do just this," he says in effect if not in so many words.

♪ ♪ ♪

Purveyors Extraordinary

Frank, who promises to play German submarine when the open season is on in state politics (and that after the party pre-primaries will have been held) declares that the great law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins furnishes the wisdom and some of the leaders for both our thoroughly respectable parties right now in Massachusetts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then he'll do a verbal juggle act and show you how the Republican and Democratic Parties are made the docile servants of the great insurance companies, the biggest banks

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Roosevelt Demands Tariff Dictatorship Doumergue Holds

France Empowers Premier to Cut or Raise Imposts Himself

Also Passes Budget

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 1—Two more important steps toward economic redressment in France were taken early today when Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed the budget bill and granted full powers to Premier Gaston Doumergue to modify the French tariff policy by decree without consulting Parliament.

The budget as adopted after an all-night session fails to balance since expenditures total a little more than 50,000,000,000 francs and receipts aggregate about 48,000,000,000. But Premier Doumergue last week received dictatorial powers to balance the budget by decreeing important economies, and he is expected to make wide use of his prerogatives within the next 10 days.

The new tariff measure provides striking comparison with developments in the United States where President Roosevelt is expected hourly to demand the power to revise American tariffs in an effort to conclude commercial treaties. Although the French move was made voluntarily by the Chamber, it is known that M. Doumergue had indicated his intention of imitating Mr. Roosevelt.

The French Government is authorized to alter customs tariffs by decree until 1935, subject only to ultimate ratification by Parliament. The purpose is stated to be "to facilitate trade negotiations now in progress or in preparation."

M. Lucien Lamoureux, Minister of Commerce, in urging adoption, explained that the Government intends to liberalize its import quota policy. He asserted that the Government "has not at the moment any intention of lowering tariff rates, but might be led to do so to obtain certain compensations in commercial accords."

An effort to impose a tax of 10 per cent on salaries of all foreign workers was defeated by opposition of the Senate. Possibility still remains, however, that the tax, which would seriously affect all American or English firms having employees in France, may be passed later as a separate measure.

President Seeks Right to Alter Duties as He Alone Sees Fit

Leaders Sanction It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—The most drastic tariff-making change in American history has been agreed upon by President Roosevelt and his party leaders, and a message on the subject is scheduled to go to Congress tomorrow.

Under its terms, the President would be given for three years powers to raise or lower any American tariffs by 50 per cent, through reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. Thus, not only could the Chief Executive alter the tariff itself, but he could conclude a sweeping series of international agreements—virtually treaties—without reference to the Senate, constitutionally appointed ratifier of all treaties.

This emergency power is proposed only as a measure in the present crisis of world trade. Exchange between countries is only improving fractionally, after a decline of over four years. The whole world is still, relatively, divided into water-tight compartments. The exchange of products, compared relatively if not in volume to pre-war or nineteenth-century heights, has sunk back into the Middle Ages.

France Takes Like Action

To meet this crisis, it is proposed to give the President authority to make horse-swap trades with prospective customers. His reciprocal trade agreements will seek out and specify the particular goods which the United States wants to sell and is prepared to buy from a country. Plain, unadorned barter is the method to which international commerce has been reduced.

Already other countries have made some progress with this method. Great Britain, first at Ottawa with its dominions, and subsequently with its economic vassal-states in South America and Scandinavia, has built up a chain of reciprocal agreements salvaging whatever trade is left from the current scrap heap.

France has forged a similar chain with its economic allies and is planning further action by giving Premier Gaston Doumergue dictatorial tariff powers. In central Europe, somewhat haltingly the same course is being followed.

The history of these trade agreements—particularly such deals as those between Great Britain and Argentina, or Great Britain and Denmark—show that when a power has such economic leverage as England possesses, it can open up foreign markets for itself and close these markets to competitors. The diminution of American trade with either the Argentine or Denmark is graphic evidence.

British Case Peculiar

But Britain's success, it is recognized in informed circles here, depends entirely upon the buying power of the British market. England could sell only because it bought.

President Roosevelt has pointed out that a "balanced trade" is required for the United States, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has emphasized to the nation that goods can be sold abroad only in that proportion which they are purchased in return.

On this premise, the commercial policy committee, composed of leading Cabinet experts, has deliberated for several months and produced a report from which the President's request for reciprocal agreement-making power flows naturally. There has been presented no other conclusion from all the searchings of trade policy which have been widely carried on in the nation for the past several months.

Tariff-making, however, is political dynamite. Therefore President Roosevelt called into conference late yesterday not only his Cabinet advisers—Secretaries Hull, Wallace, Roper, Assistant Secretary Sayre and Mr. George N. Peek—but Congressional leaders as well, from Vice-President Garner down. Speaker Rainey, Senators Robinson, Harrison and Byrnes, and Representatives Byrns and Doughton, compose the board of strategy.

Rough Road Ahead

Their campaign on Capitol Hill is not going to be child's play, they fully know. For, despite the traditional Democratic devotion to lower tariffs if not free trade, individually every Democratic Senator or Representative has pressure upon him from some manufacturer or other. This overwhelming drive produced the Smoot-Hawley Act, for which several Democrats voted.

Moreover, the present issue is complicated by the question of "dictatorial powers." It will be said in Congress that the resolution will give President Roosevelt authority to stamp out any and every industry in the country by exposing it to foreign competition—protected only by a 50 per cent wall on the Smoot-Hawley scale.

It will further be said that the jealously guarded treaty-making powers of the Senate are being trampled upon, and that President Roosevelt has pushed to the breaking point the weight of emergency powers he has piled up.

Some will see, with Speaker Rainey, "the end of the rigid tariff-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

End of German-Polish Tariff War Reported In Sight, Eases Relations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 1—Eight and one-half years of tariff war between Poland and Germany are about to end, according to reliable information received here from Warsaw today.

Events have moved quickly in the relations between these two states since signing of the nonaggression pact on Jan. 26. This political understanding cleared the ground for agreement in a number of other spheres, particularly creating the right atmosphere of mutual friendliness toward issues which long have hindered normal neighborly relations.

This is particularly illustrated in the protocol—generally expected to be signed in Warsaw next week—negotiated as a result of five months' discussions of interstate trade relations. The Polish-German tariff war, existing since 1925, will now disappear by Poland's removal of import prohibition, and maximum customs duties which it levied upon German imports into Poland, and its other discriminations directed against German shipping, etc. Germany, for its part, will now grant transit permits for Polish animals and meat products through Germany to western Europe, provided such comply with veterinary police regulations.

Coal from Polish Upper Silesia to the amount of 150 tons a month also very probably will be allowed to be imported into Germany—about one-half the amount stipulated in the unratified treaty of March, 1930—while private understandings between iron and shipping undertakings of both states are also reported here. The interstate movement to an understanding which began in May, 1933, has been continued. It has now achieved not only a political pact of nonaggression, and also the coming state understanding, but also ratification of the convention regulating local frontier traffic and air traffic.

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Things Present

The second contribution in the Letters to the Monitor deals with the W. C. T. U.'s objections to beer in the White House. Editorial page.

If you love trees, don't miss the article up in the northwest corner of the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the inside back page.

Stamp collecters will find some late news in the Stamp Corner on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Caribbean Horizon Brightened By Prospects of Rehabilitation

Washington's Offers of Help Without Interference Please Republics—Plan for Central American Federation Still in Nebulous State

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Augusto Sandino's passing raises possible obstacles to the success of a Central American Conference scheduled for Guatemala City, March 15. This conference primarily calls for a discussion on the non-recognition treaty of 1923, and has, for a side issue, the federation of the five powers into one great republic. Sandino was especially interested in the latter idea. He considered that coöperation of that sort would end foreign interference. And Sandino disliked such meddling with all the fervor of a typical Latin American.

Should the Nicaraguan followers of this former "soldier of the hills" determine to revenge their leader's execution, by the Guardia Nacional, there is the chance that political elements in the other four Central American republics, and connected with parties having similar ideas as Sandino's group, the Opposition, might attempt to proffer assistance by shipments of arms and money. Were this done the five Central American powers, represented at Guatemala City, would have small chance of putting through a revised treaty refusing recognition to a chief executive coming into office through a coup d'état, and no chance at all of seriously considering a federation.

Sandino liked to call himself the Latin Lincoln." He was a fiery little man, often a Robin Hood, sometimes a soldier, but, in his own way, always intensely sincere. For months he fought the American marines in Nicaragua, refusing to call a truce with the National Government until the last of the American troops had been shipped back to the United States. Recently, while on apparent good terms with the Nicaraguan President, he was known to disagree wholly with his governmental ideas.

Conditions More Propitious

Today general conditions throughout the Caribbean and Central American regions are far more propitious for recovery than at any time during the last two decades, at least. Noninterference by Washington, on one hand, and offers of assistance, on the other, are especially pleasing to the southern peoples.

Other than the Sandino episode, and possibly Cuba, only one small cloud is banking along the Caribbean horizon. In the Dominican Republic the present Chief Executive proposes to run for reëlection. He has carefully seen to it that no other candidate will oppose him. The situation is not dissimilar to the Machado régime in Cuba, and could have the same unpleasant consequences.

In Cuba, the recent battle ground of bullets and political gyrations, the daylight of reason apparently has dawned. President Mendieta's recognition by Washington came at a moment when Cuba realized that its economic and financial future depended upon assistance from the United States. True, there are writers who call Mendieta's elevation the rankest sort of interference on the part of President Roosevelt, and there are several of these writers who insist that a social revolution will depose Mendieta.

What these writers say may be correct. However, note that 90 of the 107 sugar mills in Cuba are now grinding, and that American-Cuban technical experts are holding bargaining conferences in Havana as a final step in Cuban-American trade revision, and that President Roosevelt is about ready to consider an all-round adjustment of the Platt Amendment now giving the United States the right to land troops on Cuban shores. A social revolution, evolution, or whatever it should be termed, may be brewing, but economics, as I have maintained, is the main thing to be whipped into shape. Present events rather prove this contention.

Better Feeling in Haiti

In Haiti, a new cordiality for the United States has risen, following the announcement that American marines would be off the island during 1934. The one fly in the ointment of complete cordiality is Washington's supervision of Haitian customs receipts. Haiti owes some $12,000,000 of a remaining much larger bond issue. The United States, because of a treaty written at the time the bonds were sold is obligated to supervise the collection of customs receipts until the debt has been settled. The bonds do not mature until 1942, although they may be called in for payment when Haiti can raise the money to retire them.

The Haitian Government particularly desires that the supervision of customs shall cease at once, and to this desire Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is in complete sympathy. He told the Haitian delegation to the recent Pan-American Conference at Montevideo that if Haiti could come to an agreement with holders of the Haitian bonds the United States would be glad to step aside. To achieve such a plan is now Haiti's aim.

In Panama the outspoken resentment against Washington has subsided since the Panamanian President visited President Roosevelt a few weeks ago and Mr. Hull returned the call. An understanding was reached agreeable to both Presidents. Reports from official quarters reveal that, in the Canal Zone, movies, restaurants and hospitals run by Americans are closed to all except American employees in the Zone area. And further, that American shops no longer are permitted to sell luxuries to visitors arriving in tourist parties.

Back Into the Sunshine

In Puerto Rico, President Roosevelt's fertile field for experiment, the experienced hand of Gen. Blanton Winship, versed in colonial affairs, is guiding the people back into the sunshine. General Winship was recently appointed Governor. In Washington word is passed out that an agricultural survey is soon to be made by experts from the Department of Agriculture.

In the Virgin Islands the attention of an advisory council is now being directed toward a rapid recovery. This council, appointed by President Roosevelt, is to "carry out a comprehensive plan for the social and economic advancement of the people."

The President explains that a sum of money has been advanced by the American Government to help rehabilitate the islands. He desires to bring permanent benefit and states that "the economic phase will be conducted on a non-profit-sharing basis to include the development of cane land and the operation of sugar mills and a rum distillery."

The picture of the Caribbean and the Central American areas may reveal certain blemishes when the canvas has been thoroughly cleaned. It may not need retouching. The original was not painted by one master artist, and to expect perfect results from those who now are dabbing a bit of economic color here, and a touch of financial light there, would be asked too much. Still, experienced artists have gone to work, and, that after all, is encouraging.

The Watchdog

U.S. TREASURY
Letter to Speaker Rainey
"---WHAT I MEANT WAS THAT I WOULD VETO THE (BONUS) BILL, AND I DON'T CARE WHO YOU TELL THIS TO."
F.D.R.
VETO
"GR-R!"

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Air Company Head Says Political Aid Helped Mail Jobs

President of Western Air Express Includes Friend of Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1 — "Political influence" was partly responsible for securing air-mail contracts—at least that was the claim made by Mr. Harris M. Hanshue, president of Western Air Express, in a confidential memorandum sent to Mr. William P. MacCracken in 1931, when the latter was on the board of the Transcontinental Air Transport Company.

Today, Mr. Hanshue was asked by Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the investigating committee to explain what political friends had aided him and his line. Mr. Hanshue named Mr. Harry Chandler, and Mr. George Young, editors of Los Angeles newspapers, the late Fred G. Bonsfils of the Denver Post and Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker and close personal friend of Mr. Hoover.

"Which members"?

The influence of these politically influential friends was apparently about on a par with that of Mr. Ernest W. Smoot, son of the former Senator, who was shown by testimony yesterday to have been retained by T. & W. A. to use his influence, and was actually paid $2500 for supposed help in expediting a decision from the controller-general's office. Mr. Smoot testified on the stand that his father had never actually taken an important hand in the affair although he had indicated the contrary in letters to his employers; and Mr. Hanshue's political friends failed to prevent an aviation merger by the Hoover Administration which Mr. Hanshue bitterly resented.

The political lawyer and lobbyist phase of the air investigation is a new development. It was brought out today that WAE employed a Julius Kahn and a Lehr Fess as agents at one time or another in the capital. Representative Mrs. Florence Kahn (R.) of California, has a son of the former name, and Senator Simeon D. Fess a son of the latter.

Mr. Smoot's activities were partly revealed by Mr. Woolley's testimony yesterday. On Feb. 2, 1931, he submitted a bill to Mr. Harris Hanshue, president of the Trans-Continental and Western Air Express in New York, for $15,000, for services in connection with the comptroller-general's approval of domestic air-mail appropriations.

Mr. Brown had previously approved the Transcontinental and Western air bid at 97.5 per cent of the maximum allowable, as against the United Aviation Company's lower bid of 64 per cent, but the matter had to be further approved by Mr. John R. McCarl, the comptroller. Mr. Smoot received $2500 as an advance on his bill, and testified today that he had never received the balance.

Letters were read showing that Mr. Smoot had represented to his aviation employers that his father, the Senator, was interesting himself in bringing pressure to bear in their behalf. Confronted with these letters,

One of the telegrams Mr. Smoot sent Mr. Woolley said in part:

"Still have hope General (McCarl) will approve your high bid. . . . Feel nobody should bring pressure on the General this week. If nothing happens next week father and I will see McCarl again."

This was dated Dec. 9, 1930, shortly after T. W. A. got its contract.

"Had your father been to see McCarl?" asked Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee.

"No, he never had."

"You knew what you wrote indicated he had been?"

"Yes."

"Why did you write it?"

"I don't know," was the uneasy answer.

"You were still an employee of the Senate Finance Committee when you were working for T. W. A. on this job?" he was asked by Senator Black.

"Well, I think I gave my father a letter of resignation about three months before," Smoot replied.

"But you continued to draw pay through the whole year 1930, didn't you?"

Witness said he was not sure.

Witness testified he also did work for Mr. E. B. Alvord Jr., who left the Treasury Department, where he was a tax expert, to join the law firm of Col. William H. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General in the Coolidge Administration, and Mr. Henry Hazen Bond, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. Andrew W. Mellon. Witness was not clear whether he had carried on this part of his activities while still secretary of the Senate Finance Committee.

Boston Art Notes

Frank Vining Smith

Ships and the sea contribute subject matter to the indefatigable Mr. Frank Vining Smith, who is exhibiting currently at the gallery of Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street.

This painter has been trained in Boston; he is not a professional seaman, but maritime life and sport are his hobby. He has made such a complete study of the ships he portrays that he satisfies the curiosity and the scrutiny of the ones who know the subject thoroughly. The portraits to the eye seem to have authenticity; the ships seem peculiarly seaworthy, they have bulk, they sway and heave correctly, the sails and rigging are meticulously painted. There is no feeling whatever of slurring performance. The painter prefers the pictorial qualities of accuracy in rendering. At Doll and Richards we may see whalers, clippers cruising along at full sail, in full glory.

Mr. Smith is capable as a painter, giving existence to every detail he depicts. The water, for example, is realistic; it moves, sparkles and is transparent. But the shipping is the more important; sea and skies are but foil and background.

When the painter becomes imaginative and gives way to poetic mood, his brush loses its cunning, the sharp, decisive details disappear, a heavy, sluggish brushwork indicates the forms. True, there is some hint of the dramatic mood of the sea.

Junior League

For a few days there are to be seen in the ballroom of the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, drawings and aquarelles by children who attend the Art Center on Rutland Street. The visitor will be regaled and inspired by the inventive and craftsmanly performance of these young contributors. There are qualities of spontaneity, fresh viewpoint, dispatchful and orderly brushwork that may well embarrass grown-up painters. The uniformly high quality would imply fine leadership and pedagogy. We hope to see the work again. D. A.

Agrarian Survey Planned By Tugwell in Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—A comprehensive economic and agricultural survey of Puerto Rico which may result in application of subsistence farming, will be undertaken in the near future by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of War Dern, under which Puerto Rico is administered, announced yesterday that Professor Tugwell, who has long advocated subsistence farming as vital in rehabilitating industrial and one-crop farming communities, had agreed to make the survey. He will be assisted by several experts from the agriculture department. After adjournment of Congress Mr. Dern intends to make a personal inspection of conditions in Puerto Rico so he may be able to recommend improvements.

South Carolina Quail Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — So pleased is the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, with quail specimens sent it for mounting purposes by Mr. William Cudd of Boiling Springs, Spartanburg County, that Mr. P. W. DeVore, assistant state game warden has been advised that more specimens would be appreciated as the two sent by Mr. Cudd were the most "brilliant of any of the more than 100 received, including 12 from this State."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Jagged Reefs of Easy Money Wreck Career of Three Youths

(Continued from Page 1)

Humble things like home began to lose their deep significance.

He was a tailor's son. But that seemed to be something to live down, an honest heritage to submerge in an intellectual isolation. The simple beliefs of his parents' old-fashioned religion were outmoded in these modern times.

Steeped in the environment of scientific education, friends often heard him remark the world was all take and no give,

Practical Signs

Nothing he learned in psychological and philosophical research ever led him to challenge that admitted human tendency. Faber was growing up in a time when there were many practical signs to aggravate the train of human reasoning that led him to accept conditions he should have done his share to cast out.

The cold intellectualism that sharpened his perception of society's glaring faults lacked the quality most needed to meet those social obstacles. Love for one's neighbor is a remedy that his education ignored.

Abe Faber's warped intelligence couldn't penetrate the veil of human aggressiveness that obscured the truth about his equality of origin with those he sought to destroy.

That defect in his brilliant capacity for knowledge was what derailed his career in one short year, nullifying the college education that his family proudly exploited, that his partners in crime admired in stupid awe.

Spiritual Lack

Faber's confession proves how conclusively that spiritual lack led to his undoing. The brutal Needham slaying and robbery was a minor incident in their plans that converged toward a triple holdup of Wellesley's banks. The Needham bank robbery was just a by-product to this criminal corporation.

"We drew up an agreement," Faber's confesion had revealed, "and decided that in order to make a success of our plans, each one of us would do his share without hesitation. We decided that if we came face to face with anything that might upset our plans, we would not hesitate a single minute to remove that menace. That meant, of course, that if anyone got in our way we would kill him, no matter whom it might be, policeman, detective, man, woman or anyone else who got in our way."

Faber was the "brains" of the gang. But Faber's inflated intellectualism never taught him that such ruthless destruction must certainly destroy its own image.

Turned Torrent Loose

Faber and his partners awoke from the Needham catastrophe to realize how far their selfish cruelty had led them astray. What they regarded as a simple "job" turned loose a torrent of aroused public opinion. For the first time, Faber and his mates were demoralized by fear.

Their contempt for the thing they held cheaper than stolen money—human life—was what led them blindly into the storm of an aroused community. For a few days they fidgeted uneasily, then decided to burn the car that figured in the murder, to cover their tracks more effectively.

The tormenting fear that led them to burn this glaring evidence, resulted in the disclosure of a tiny clue. The only trace that could be of any value was the one that the fire didn't destroy, a rented battery.

Battery Clue

"Our first mistake was that battery clue," Faber observed. But in the course of sober meditation, Abe Faber may see that his first mistake dates back to the time when a certain suggestion knocked at the door of his thought, an impostor in fine clothes with an expensive automobile and a fine residence over on Easy Street, a fellow that claimed the way to success was over the riddled forms of his fellow men! It was a man named Easy Money. If only he had kicked that guy down stairs, instead of falling for his absurd sales talk, hook, line and sinker.

And in the somber seclusion of the Tombs, where he is awaiting extradition, Murton Millen in moments of meditation may see that his first big mistake began long before the Needham aftermath, back in the days when he was a rum-runner's chauffeur, with plenty of easy money just for driving an automobile!

"There's no use getting neurotic or morose about it," is 19-year-old Irving Millen's outlook upon a future that appears, in the eyes of the law, justly brief. "You see, I use psychological terms," he remarked with still a trace of satellite reliance on the intellectualism that wrecked him and his partners. Just as though a man can derive any comfort from cold psychology to alleviate the mental suffering, the terrific suspense, of waiting for the wheels of justice to start their mighty turns.

Their sudden downfall has silenced the warped sense of social values that made them chuckle with strange contempt over the too petty affairs of their little radio shop established by Faber after graduating from Tech. For out of the wreckage of a criminal career there remains only the gold of an honest business which paid its way.

Bank Robber Pleads Guilty

SALEM, N. J., March 1 (AP)—One of the alleged members of the holdup gang who seized $130,000 from two messengers of a Pennsgrove bank early in February pleaded guilty yesterday as the grand jury was called in special session to consider the cases against three others accused in the robbery.

Four members of the gang were trapped in Camden on Feb. 3, less than 36 hours after the holdup was committed. Seized with them was a bag containing more than $35,000 of the loot taken in the holdup. State and local police say they know who the other members of the gang are.

Robber Is Sentenced

UTICA, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Donald Walker, 24, of Boston, yesterday was sentenced to serve 15 to 30 years in the Attica State Prison for participating in the holdup of the Postal Telegraph office here the night of Nov. 5.

Chicago Fair Encore Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—The final legal step necessary for continuation of a Century of Progress exposition next summer was taken yesterday when "enabling legislation," passed by the Legislature last week, was signed by Gov. Henry Horner. Success of this legislation has permitted work to begin on construction preparatory to the second season of the fair, which is scheduled to open June 1.

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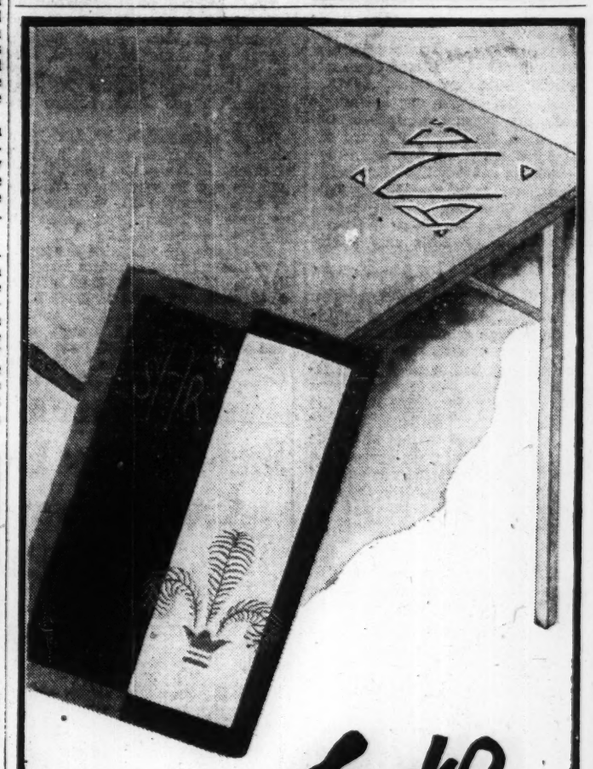
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Need Emphasized For Specialists In School Programs

Research Group Hears of Results of Survey in 94 Courses of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1—A critical survey of 1000 activities in 94 courses of study in school rooms and 43 other sources was described to the convention of the American Educational Research Association by Mr. Julius L. Meriam, professor of education, University of California, Los Angeles.

It was found in the survey that the activities are largely chosen by teachers and pupils with little advice from the curriculum specialist, that they are selected mainly on the ground of pupil interest, and that they tend to support the old type of "mental discipline" in generalized traits, habits, skills and knowledge. New subject matter has been introduced without replacing the old resulting in a dual system.

As a result of the survey an appeal is being made to call for the service of curriculum specialists in building school programs, to bring into service principals adequately prepared for professional supervision, and for all school people to look into home and community problems "with courage to carry on a program of social service."

Three projects undertaken in in Pennsylvania to disclose relationships between secondary and higher education were described by Mr. Max McConn, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna. Mr. McConn said that he study has revealed the inadequacy of teachers' grades since pupils with the highest rating failed later in tests on concepts and relationships in those fields, whereas students with barely passing grades, when given an objective test, responded effectively.

"The procedures of the study have thrown into ghastly relief," said Mr. McConn, "the incoherence of many school and college programs and the irrelevance of many curricular requirements with respect to the abilities, interests, and purposes of particular students."

He charged that many courses passed with apparently good grades were scarcely remembered a few years later and said that short-term and unconnected artificial goals like units and credits, "are desperately pernicious in that they break up the continuity and unity of a process and distract the student's attention from the long-term goal of weaving live, usable knowledge and understandings in the total field of his genuine interests."

Further, the study, according to Mr. McConn, "has brought into pitiless light the gross ignorance of most schools and colleges with respect to everything about their students except the grades earned in courses."

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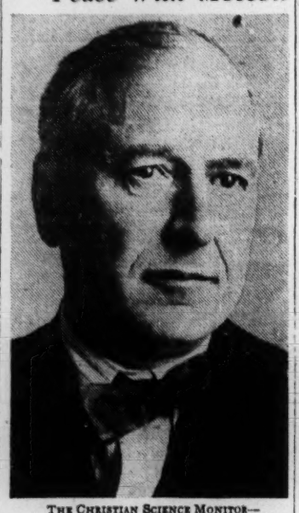

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Christian Rakovsky

Christian Rakovsky, some years ago, was sent to Paris as Soviet Ambassador. His propagandist activities while at that post raised such a furore in France that a rupture between the two Governments was only avoided by the recall of the Ambassador in October, 1927. The following year he quarreled with the Moscow Government and followed Leon Trotzky into exile. He has since been living in the remote Altai Mountain district of Northern Siberia.

Liquor Evils Bared For Amherst People On Town Meeting Eve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 1—Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, speaking last night at a meeting of townspeople preparatory to the annual town meeting in which Amherst will vote on the question of liquor license, sharply questioned the rôle of the profit motive in the liquor trade.

"Reports are coming in from all over this country indicating that drunkenness is on the increase," he said. "But who expected otherwise? Did anyone imagine that less alcohol would be consumed, that fewer gallons of intoxicants would be drunk after repeal than before?

"Did the gentlemen who manufacture alcohol for profit think that repeal would mean fewer dollars spent on drinks because of repeal? Nonsense. We shall have more drunkenness, more auto accidents, more money that might have gone for bread going for booze.

"So your vote here is on whether you want more alcohol sold in your town, more drink, more drunkenness—or less. That is your issue on that vote."

Rasputin Film Starts $2,000,000 Libel Suit

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Rasputin, the monk, and the tragic Tsarina of Russia lived again in the staid precincts of a dingy London courtroom yesterday during a trial dealing with the film "Rasputin and the Empress."

Princess Irina Alexandrovna, the wife of the last of the Youssoupoffs, who she contends killed the monk, came down to London from Windsor Castle to defend her name against the silver screen. She is suing Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer Pictures, Ltd., for $2,000,000 damages alleging that the picture libeled her. The Princess testified she intends to bring similar proceedings in the United States, Germany, France and Italy.

Suit for Legal Fees Dismissed

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1 (AP)—A suit by Mr. James A. Reed, former senator, and Mr. C. W. German in which the two Kansas City attorneys sought to collect fees of $1,000,000 each from the Universal Oil Products Company was ordered dismissed Feb. 27 by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis. The case had been under advisement since early last year.

Safety Cup Won By Builders Of Publishing House

Aberthaw Official Lays Record to 'Fine Spirit of Coöperation'

The Aberthaw Company, Boston construction firm, was little bothered by accidents in erecting the new $4,000,000 home of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

In fact mishaps, especially those of a serious nature, were so rare on this job that the builders have been singled out as shining examples of safety promotion in their trade throughout the nation. They have been awarded a silver loving cup denoting them as winners of an accident prevention contest sposored by the Associated General Contractors of Washington, D. C.

The cup, given each year to the firm working the greatest number of hours with the smallest number of hours lost due to accidents becomes a permanent possession of the company which wins it four years in succession. It has been presented each year since 1930, different firms being the winners in each case.

Determined from the start to keep injuries and loss from mishaps at a minimum, the owners, architects, engineers and builders have coöperated toward this end. Success in accomplishing so remarkable a record, according to Mr. A. B. MacMillan, vice-president and chief engineer of the Aberthaw Company, is due, not to any one group or any one factor, but to this "fine spirit of coöperation and help."

There were no fatalities in the erection of the building, part of which consists of a nine-story steel tower, an unusual circumstance. With a total of 463,000 man-hours worked during 1933 the average daily loss of time due to mishap was .425, less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Workers frequently have commented on the extraordinary freedom from accidents on this job. One engineer, with 25 years' experience in construction work, noted that never before had he been associated in a project in which so few mishaps occurred.

Mr. Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Company, has been an active worker for safety in construction for many years, and was instrumental, Mr. MacMillan said, in promoting the safety campaign on the present job.

A campaign of posters assisted materially in impressing upon the workers the constant necessity for precaution, Mr. MacMillan points out.

Steam Train to Test 1934 Streamline Curves

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The American Locomotive Company has designed a steam locomotive and standard railway cars conforming with new theories of streamlining and light weight which are being studied by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, it was learned here.

The manufacturers say the design would provide speed equal to the motor-driven types ordered by two other roads. The B. & O. is reported considering such a train for use between Philadelphia and Washington.

Californians to Hang For Bodkin Kidnaping

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP)—The first death penalty verdict under California's anti-kidnaping law was returned last night by a jury which condemned H. C. Brooks and William Tanner to hang for abducting Mr. Henry Bodkin during a torture holdup last Dec. 16.

The jury of seven men and five women returned the verdict after deliberating about six hours. A district attorney's deputy, Mr. Grant Cooper, had previously demanded the extreme penalty after Superior Judge C. W. Fricke ruled the mere compelling of a person to move from one place on his own property to another constituted kidnaping under the state law.

Fosters Safe Building

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A. B. MacMillan

Vice-President and Chief Engineer of Aberthaw Company, Constructors of the Christian Science Publishing House.

Hay and Grain From Air To Feed Deer in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 1 (AP)—Manna, in the form of hay and grain, will fall from the skies for thousands of starving deer in the Maine woods.

After an inspection flight in a State Forestry Department plane, game wardens will fly over deer yards in the heart of the forests and drop supplies at points which are otherwise inaccessible.

Noted Canadian Editor Urges World Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The coöperation of the rest of the world must be sought by Canada in the task facing her of equalizing the interests of the east, west and north, declared Mr. John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, in addressing the Canadian Club here. If economic and political interests continue to conflict in Canada and other countries, more revolution will result, the alternative being the reëstablishment of international relations to permit a freer play of economic forces.

Canada is no negligible country, he continued. It can play its part in helping to further the cause of peace, and in endeavoring to bring about a more rational view of international relations.

Canada, Mr. Dafoe said, must find some national policy in terms of partnership and common interest so that our economic structure may be reconciled with political policies. Sectional policies put forward as national issues must not be supported by economic sacrifices. This can only be done by the coöperation of the outside world.

Truce Ends Ohio Strike In Four Auto Parts Plants

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—The strike of 3600 workmen in four automotive parts plants here ended last night when the strikers in a mass meeting voted to accept a truce proposal of the manufacturers.

The proposal was laid before the workers by Mr. Thomas Ramsay, business agent, who said it had been the result of many hours of conference. A rising vote indicated that the men were unanimous. Mr. Charles A. Dana, president of the Spicer Manufacturing Corporation, who was a spectator, addressed the workers after the vote was taken, saying he was "pleased at the outcome."

Canadian Teachers Urged to Stress Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Teachers should stress cultural training rather than attempt vocational training, was the opinion of Prof. E. D. McPhee, in one of a series of lectures arranged by Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools, for the benefit of teachers interested in vocational guidance. Few chances of promotion are offered by manufacturing industries, because there are so few supervisory and administrative jobs.

New Brunswick Snow Record

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 28 (AP)—So far this winter, 121 inches of snow have fallen here, an all-time record. The heaviest previous total was 118 inches for the winter three years ago.

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Air Mail Leaving Boston Drops Off Nearly One-Fifth

Shift to Army and Snows Held Mainly Responsible for Decrease

Decrease of nearly 20 per cent in the amount of air mail leaving Boston is ascribed partly by a local postal official to the loss of interest sustained by the public when the service was turned over to the army.

Many persons, too, it is pointed out, found that letters could reach some destinations almost as quickly by regular mails because of the fact that the army planes do not cover all of the territory which the subsidized companies covered.

Bad flying weather, too, it is explained, has contributed to the air mail decline out of Boston. Few army mail planes have landed or taken off at the East Boston airport since the order transferring air-mail carrying to the army went into effect on Feb. 19.

Runways at the port have been blocked by snow practically every day since the army took over the mail. By great efforts following recent storms workers were able to clear the runways only to be recalled to fight a new storm and more snow.

Yesterday an army mail plane, in attempting to land, struck a bank and nose dived into the snow with little damage to plane or pilot.

'Escape Is Impossible' From This Tax Official

SHEFFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Perhaps some metropolis would like to borrow a Mr. Clarence H. Warner, a tax collector who is a tax collector.

He has collected every cent of the $42,000 in taxes due the town for 1933 and if that doesn't sound impressive consider this: He has held the office for 28 years and not a cent of taxes is owed the town.

He is unopposed for reëlection next month.

Federal Income Tax Collections Larger

Symbolical of returning good times is the fact that people this year are paying their income taxes with a smile, an official in the office of the collector of internal revenue in the Federal Building said today.

He said that he has heard little "squawking" by the hundreds that are daily flocking to the collector's office to pay their income taxes before March 15, the zero hour for filing.

Unofficial checking of the records to date has revealed that despite the fact that fewer returns have been filed as compared with last year, more money has been taken in, showing further the trend of better business.

School Superintendents Seek To Build Wider Organization

Field of Smaller Counties and Towns to Be Cultivated by Committee—Congressional Funds Asked Without Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1—Two big movements have been set under way in the educational field as the result of the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association which closes here today.

First is the establishment of a clearing house which in effect will act as a steering committee for the profession. While official action is still needed to put the plan into effect everyone is confident that the proposal advanced by Mr. John K. Norton of Teachers College, Columbia University, on behalf of the Emergency Commission in Education will be followed.

Mr. Norton asked the department and the main organization of the association to set up a committee which would coördinate the various educational activities throughout the country and out of them make one unified plan for the schools.

The consultants of the Emergency Commission now number more than 700 and through their agencies it is expected to reach hundreds of lay organizations as well as to bring together the various educational groups which have research or experimental projects under way.

Committee on Objectives

The second move which has come out of the convention is the establishment of a committee to make recommendations to change the name, structure, functions, and objectives of the department, "to provide more effective and aggressive leadership."

The committee is expected to think up some new name such as the National Association of Superintendents Affiliated with the National Education Association. By abandoning the designation of department, but not leaving the National Education Association, the administrative people in education hope to make their own identity more definite.

Coupled with this will be an effort to reach more aggressively the superintendents in small towns and counties. The potential membership of the department, if all the eligible people should join it, would reach a total of nearly 10,000 instead of the less than 4000 who now belong. The membership at the present time is largely but not altogether drawn from the larger cities and towns, leaving uncultivated the field of the smaller towns—the very point at which the great need for education lies.

The resolutions embraced a wide field of the functions program, social problems, and financing of education. They included an appeal "for emergency aid for education from Congress in sufficient amount to permit the states and localities to provide adequately for public education throughout the nation, this aid to be granted in a manner which does not involve federal control over state or local educational policies."

Such assistance, it was further stated, "is indispensable to economic recovery and the perpetuation of democratic government."

Neither in the resolutions nor in the report of 77 committees on which the entire membership of the convention has been working was there a brief statement which could be called a plan for education. Rather the educators chose to restate policies and procedures in the various fields and to make up a valuable and comprehensive statement of the whole profession.

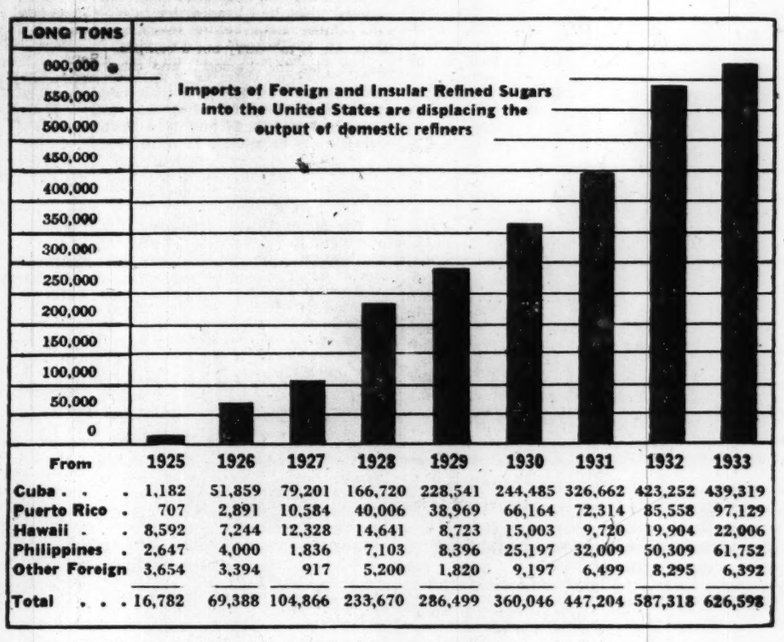
Better Support Indicated

In the informal meetings of the executive board many encouraging reports were given, showing local improvement in finance, leadership, and especially in the public support for education.

The boom for Mr. Henry Lester Smith of Indiana for president of the National Education Association at this summer's meeting still is the most serious attempt at capturing the leadership of the organization and Vermont is early in the field with the announcement of the candidacy of Miss Caroline S. Woodruff as president in 1935, when the office again will come to a woman.

Miss Jessie Gray, teacher, Thaddeus Stevens practice school of the Philadelphia Normal School, is the present president of the association.

This Tropical flood throws Americans out of work



From	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cuba	1,182	51,859	79,201	166,720	228,541	244,485	326,662	423,252	439,319
Puerto Rico	707	2,891	10,584	40,006	38,969	66,164	72,314	85,558	97,129
Hawaii	8,592	7,244	12,328	14,641	8,723	15,003	9,720	19,904	22,006
Philippines	2,647	4,000	1,836	7,103	8,396	25,197	32,009	50,309	61,752
Other Foreign	3,654	3,394	917	5,200	1,820	9,197	6,499	8,295	6,392
Total	16,782	69,388	104,866	233,670	286,499	360,046	447,204	587,318	626,598

THE flood of *refined* sugar being dumped into the United States today from the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, tells its own story of a commercial invasion throwing Americans out of work in ever-widening circles.

In 1933 alone, this increasing flood of *refined* cane sugar prevented the refiners of the United States from supplying the needs of 15,000,000 Americans. This has already resulted in a loss to Americans of a market within their own country equivalent to the annual consumption of sugar in the following 21 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Oregon.

What this represents in loss of employment to American workers may be judged by the fact that 19 U. S. refineries between 1922 and 1931 spent $231,605,137 in salaries and wages. They pay out for materials and supplies, including coal, oil and power, approximately *one billion dollars* in a normal ten-year period, furnishing business for many industries and employment for many thousands of our people.

This condition is the result of a Government policy that inadvertently encourages the construction and operation of *refineries* in the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba, which are tropical producers of *raw* sugar. The policy assumed that these tropical islands would not duplicate United States *refineries*. The assumption has proved to be wrong.

The United States is the only nation today that permits sugar *refined* in the tropics to enter in competition with its home refiners. All other countries protect their refining industries and safeguard their home market from duplication of *refineries even in their own colonies*. It is a universal policy.

The United States provides the world's greatest market for *raw* sugar. For 200 years it has developed the manufacturing industry of *refining* sugar to meet the needs of an expanding country, serving it in every emergency.

No country can surpass the United States in modernness, efficiency and sanitary cleanliness of its sugar refineries.

Since N. R. A., the refining costs of United States refiners have increased greatly. N. R. A. does not apply to Cuban refiners, who also escape certain processing taxes, and also benefit from tropical labor and also enjoy a subsidy in addition!

A very small group of tropical *raw* sugar producers now demand United States quotas for their *refined* sugar to make permanent the unfair position they have secured recently in the United States market—thus permanently displacing American workers and the refineries in which tens of thousands of Americans have invested.

We cannot believe it fair to America for Congress to permit this. It is certainly in the public interest to keep this great industry within our borders.

NRA

"Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely."

United States Cane Sugar Refining Industry

Refineries in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and California

Extra Special!

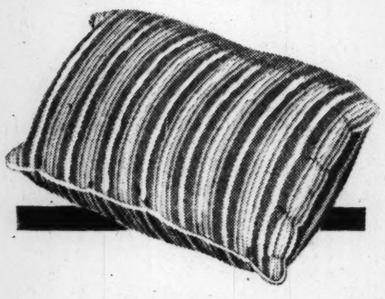
Wanamaker-made Pillows

$3.95
The $6.25 grade

All domestic gray and white feather and down pillows . . .

40 per cent. down
30 per cent. goose feathers
30 per cent. duck feathers.

Coverings of fine down-proof material in plain pastel shades . . . *blue, orchid, green, pink, maize* . . . narrow stripes blue or tan with white . . . finished with piped edges . . . sizes 22 to 28 inches.



$2.45
The $3.90 grade

Small duck feathers fluffed with 5 per cent down . . . in all-standard 8 ounce tickings of blue, green or orchid . . . stripes of *blue, tan, rose, green or orchid* . . . weight about 3 pounds . . . size 22 x 28 inches.

Mail and telephone orders filled

WANAMAKER'S—SEVENTH FLOOR, SOUTH BLDG.

Wanamaker's Courtesy Bus Direct from Grand Central and Pennsylvania Station

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Store Hours 9 to 5. *Telephone STuyvesant 9-4700*

CWA Jobs End For 15,000 Workers As PWA Gets Start

New Projects Made Ready When Snow and Laws Are Cleared Up

About 15,000 Massachusetts CWA workers will be let out tomorrow in accordance with federal orders for graduated reduction of the working staff.

But meanwhile jobs on PWA projects for at least a good many of those dismissed loom larger and larger over the banks of drifted snow throughout the State. With formal enactment of legislation to allow the Commonwealth to sell bonds to the public in the financing of 70 per cent of the cost of its PWA projects, the State will be ready to award contracts on about 16 state projects, involving expenditure of more than $3,000,000.

Such action by the Legislature is expected this week or the first of next. The only hindrance to immediate breaking of ground would then be the depth of the snow.

In other words if weather permits it is safe to assume that some time next week $3,000,000 in PWA money will begin to flow into the pockets of workers to take the place of CWA dollars no longer being distributed.

Besides the state projects, numerous federal and municipal PWA jobs are also ready to start, being held up only by the rigors of winter. In all, several more millions of dollars in purchasing power will begin to be pushed out into the hands of consumers through these enterprises.

The total amount involved in federal, state and municipal projects ready to go is unknown and the total number which may be employed is impossible now to estimate, but officials of both the CWA and PWA are confident today that the expected slack caused by the CWA demobilization will soon be taken up by the PWA program.

Roosevelt Requests Full Tariff Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

rate policy fixed by Congressional enactment." He added, "I hope the time will come when we will never see another tariff-rate bill written on the floor of the House in the manner the tariff Act of 1930 was passed with swaps on lumber, coal and copper."

It is just this ultimate aim—to remove tariff-making power from the log-rolling lumber yards of Congress—that arouses most violent opposition. Scarcely an industry in the country but fears for its protection, and expects to be castigated as "marginal industry," subject to competition from abroad.

Stage Set for Struggle

Few recall the essential facts—that, as was recently pointed out, only 8,000,000 of the 50,000,000 gainfully occupied workers in 1929 were employed in industries which receive any direct benefit from the tariff.

Few remember in Congress President Roosevelt's statement on Feb. 8 that the sugar tariff alone cost the American people $200,000,000, while the value of the annual domestic sugar output, protected by this tariff, is only $60,000,000.

There exist 90 per cent duties on products of which 25 are imported to one made in this country. But that one industry insists that all consumers shall pay for its own protection.

The stage is set for a real tariff struggle. The Democratic leaders are only hoping that Republicans will attack the measure so strongly as to make a party issue of it, lining Democrats up in support. But Mr. Ogden L. Mills, they regretfully admit, cannily gave the signal in his Topeka speech for a Republican flop, leaving Democracy to pass, what in many industrial circles seems likely to be an unpopular bill, and which will certainly be attacked by defenders of constitutional prerogatives as the farthest step yet toward executive government.

That the measure goes only so far as the flexible tariff provision in the Smoot-Hawley Act already goes is the chief argument in defense. But it is pointed out that the flexible tariff method, by making it necessary to prove higher costs of production abroad, has led only to increases, and is so cumbersome as to be unworkable in the present stagnation of world trade.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	bass soloist	popular program	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat.	Local dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	his orchestra	Gene and Glenn	Merry - Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Musical programs.	vocal program	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music.	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute period	Myrt and Marge	News Service
7:15	"Don Quixote" sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Romantic Melodies,	After Dinner Revue	Organ recital	Italian Echoes,
7:45	string orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	native program
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	Morton Downey	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch	Colleen Moore;	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series	Joe Frisco; Maier	Voice of America;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Buccaneers Quartet	and Pattison	soloists; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, Prof Hudson
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour;	Fray-Braggiotti	News Service
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Waring's Orch.;	Special sports pro-
9:45	his orchestra	orchestra	Al Williams	gram from Miami
10:00	"The Evils of the	Whiteman's Orch.;	Casa Loma Or-	Beach in Flor-
10:15	State Sales Tax"	Al Jolson; Deems	chestra; soloists.	ida
10:30	Sammy Liner and	Taylor; sketch;	Camera Man talk.	Rep. Fish, N. Y.
10:45	his orchestra	solo specialties	Talk; dance music	Evan Evans; orch.
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; music	Yankee Network	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	Morey Pearl and	News Service	Local dance music
11:30	Dewey's Hickory Nuts	his orchestra	CBS dance music	Fisher's Orchestra
11:45	Palisades organ	Palisades organ	CBS dance music	and soloist

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum; Chairman John H. Cahill, Braintree.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Description of six-day bicycle race, Ted Husing, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, "Temple of Song"; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; dance orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang; Three Rascals; piano duo; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Woman Dotes," play by Idler Club of Radcliffe College.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch from Chicago.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Connecticut Opens Publicity Drive To Cut Motor Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1—Alarmed by the number of fatalities in week-end automobile accidents on Connecticut highways, Mr. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, a month ago started a campaign of publicty to see if the number could be cut down.

"Let us be appalled by the situation before killing people instead of merely after," he said in a public appeal through papers in the State. He asked for careful driving on the week-end to see if Saturday and Sunday could pass without a fatality in Connecticut.

The week-end before he made his appeal there had been seven fatalities. Two weeks before there had been five on Saturday and Sunday.

The appeal was made on Feb. 3. That week-end there were no automobile fatalities. The next week-end there were three fatalities. On the week-end of Feb. 17 and 18 a third appeal was broadcast. Four persons were killed. Last week-end the message again was sent out on Saturday. There were no fatal accidents either that day or Sunday.

The Motor Vehicle Department is reluctant to take credit for any reduction in the number of fatal accidents. The weather on each of these week-ends has been bad, it was pointed out there today, and drivers have been forced by snowy, wet or icy roads to drive carefully. A real test would come if the campaign is continued through the spring when roads are free from snow, an official said.

Harvard Grants Degrees

Degrees have been granted to 220 students at Harvard University in its annual midyear award announced today. The largest section was the master of education group with 52 degrees awarded. Masters of arts came next with 51 awards, and doctors of philosophy third with 38. Only 20 received bachelor of arts degrees and 12 bachelors of science.

Boston Chinese Protest Emperor For Manchoukuo

Hsieh Wires Hull Pu Yi 'Self-Appointed Head of Illegitimate State'

Boston Chinese, who led the nation-wide Chinese boycott movement against Japan in retaliation for its attack on Manchuria, again have taken the lead in protesting against the ascension of Emperor Kang Teh to the throne of Manchoukuo.

Today, backed by 712 representatives of Chinese patriotic associations in New England, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, sent a telegram to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State at Washington, protesting against the new Emperor. The telegram said:

"At a meeting of New England Chinese communities and students a resolution was passed that we appeal to you through your good offices to memorialize President Roosevelt of our solemn protest against the self-appointed new emperor of the illegitimate Manchoukuo state.

"Firstly, this constitutes a menace that not only will strike the very heart of the Chinese Republic but affect all democratic governments adversely.

"Secondly, by militaristic Japanese monopoly of Jehol, opium growing will supply 70 per cent of the world's illicit trade besides rendering China static, inert and dormant again like the old Manchu rule did for 300 years.

"Thirdly, Manchoukuo led by militaristic Japan has merely to proclaim the acknowledged Pan-Asiatic policy, with the Japanese Monroe Doctrine abrogating all occidental concessions, territorial settlement and unequal treaties by high-minded unilateral action in the approved Japanese militaristic manner."

The telegram was signed on behalf of the 172 Chinese representatives by Dr. Hsieh, Mr. Li Kok-chi, president of the Chinese Nationalist League; Mr. Lee Tun-sun, chairman of the Chinese United Merchants Association; Mr. Sung Ha-lok, chairman, Chinese Students and Merchants Patriotic Association and Mr. Jimmie N. Chin, representing the Chinese Patriotic Aviation Corps.

The moving spirit behind the protest was Dr. Hsieh, who has been working for a week with the Chinese associations to present a protest. They did not agree until the Nanking Government officially protested. Dr. Hsieh expects the protest movement to sweep throughout the United States as did the boycott movement.

Dr. Hsieh started the boycott action in 1931 among Chinese communities, the first being taken by Boston Chinese. Then, he said, Chinese organizations in the major cities in the United States and Canada joined in the boycott. Dr. Hsieh believes that a boycott is much more successful than a war, in retaliation against Japan.

Girls From Sumatra Prefer Rains to Snow

From exposure to man-eating tigers and poisonous vipers in a Dutch East Indian jungle to candidates for bachelor of arts degrees at Boston University, is the unique experience of two girls, Erna and Nora van der Groen, from Java and Sumatra.

In Sumatra, the Van der Groens were the only white family within many miles of where they lived, and the two girls played together in their jungle backyard. The house was built on a set of pillars for safety in the midst of a large clearing, yet nightly visits were paid by wandering tigers and other beasts that ventured to the very doorway and prowled on the ground beneath.

On a trip to Holland the girls saw their first snowstorm. Today, after trudging through several Boston type blizzards they believe they prefer the rainy season to winter. Despite educational handicaps both girls are well up in their studies and both have won scholarships at the University's School of Practical Arts and Letters.

Spring Shrubs Hit By Long Cold Snap

Spring will not produce quite its usual riot of color this year, according to information from officials of Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain. Looking for shrubbery to exhibit at the annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it was discovered that the periods of extreme cold have severely damaged many colorful types of plant material.

Notably affected will be the early yellow of forysthia. Examination of the flowering peaches revealed the flower buds to be hard hit. The rhododendrons, particularly the colorful hybrid variety catawbiensis and the beautiful Japanese cherries, have suffered. But lilacs, plums and flowering crab apples are declared to be unharmed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer weather tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday except on Cape Cod.

All the rest of New England States: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh southwest winds, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	29	New Orleans	50	56
Bermuda	56	60	New York	16	28
Chicago	26	32	Norfolk	30	30
Denver	34	46	Philadelphia	20	24
Helena	40	46	St. Louis	28	36
Jacksonville	52	54	St. Paul	28	46
Kansas City	32	34	San Francisco	50	64
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	18	36
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 1.
B—Maximum Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:33 p. m., Friday 11:49 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

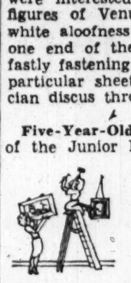
Boston Snapshots

Hidden Lawns—A local paper reports that a suburban woman looked out of her window and saw a robin on the lawn. The interest of the item seemed to lie in the song of the visiting bird—apparently rejoicing in the approach of spring. We were even more struck, though, by the fact that it was seen "on the lawn." All the lawns of our acquaintance have been out of sight for weeks. Perhaps Spring is nearer than we have realized.

Letter for Mr. Potts—On the first of August, 1854, Howard N. Potts, Esq., of Sommerton, near Philadelphia, received a letter. It was delivered by Blood's Penny Post. Doubtless he would have been surprised could he have known that the envelope enclosing this epistle would be reposing in a glass case in the Boston Public Library in the year 1934. Yet there it is—in company with many others of many ages and points of origin.

The Third Annual Exhibition of Postage Stamps, held under the auspices of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club, is now open in the library from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. Many interesting things are to be seen. Among them are sheets of stamps commemorating the Olympic Games in California. We were interested to note that two figures of Venus, standing in the white aloofness of their marble at one end of the room, were steadfastly fastening their eyes upon the particular sheets depicting a Grecian discus thrower.

Five-Year-Old Artists—Members of the Junior League collected all the string, hooks and nails to be found at Zero Marlboro Street on Tuesday and spent most of the cold day in the pleasant indoor exercise of hanging pictures. On Wednesday the result of their labors was enjoyed by many visitors, when the exhibit of work done by the Children's Art Centre was opened. The exhibitors ranged in age from five to ten. On the walls of the ballroom were gay designs in crayon, water color and pencil. Colorful flower studies and vigorous drawings were contributed by the older children. The League has been interested in the work of the Centre for some time and assists it in every way it can. During the afternoon the scope of this work was described by Raymond Oveson, member of the executive committee of the Centre.



Voicing Protest—Since the discontinuance of local news bulletin broadcasts in favor of two five-minute periods emanating from New York, radio editors have been inundated with inquiries and complaints. The phone bell of one of these editors rang this morning.

In a voice of much refinement a lady of evidently aristocratic associations asked for information. She expressed displeasure at the change—using the most cultured tones and restrained language. "What can we do to bring back the news broadcasts?" she asked. "The only thing to do is to squawk," said the editor. "If enough squawks are heard you may get action!"

Prepared for Emergency—A good deal of spade work has been done by drivers of automobiles and trucks lately. Many of them have armed themselves against emergency by carrying shovels with them, while the snow lasts. Following their example a lady operating a baby carriage on Massachusetts Avenue yesterday stepped briskly along with a child's shovel in her hand. The snow having been fairly well removed from the sidewalk, however, bystanders did not have the pleasure of seeing the baby carriage dug out of a drift.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

and the growing power trust as a result of all this.

Why, he makes Senators George W. Norris, Huey Long and Gerald P. Nye look mute and tame beside him when he gets his engines warmed up and turning over.

Frank Amazing Goodwin will be felt as never before in Massachusetts politics this year unless he changes his mind; and that's not a habit of his.

Crimes and Crime

The House of Representatives yesterday passed along to a third reading the general appropriations bill, but without the crime research division. The House refused to appropriate the $17,250 that has kept students of crime on the reservation. The division of research for the prevention of crime has been one of the divisions in the Department of Correction.

Otherwise the appropriations bill sailed along on waves of oratory much as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, except for some shooting at items here and there. Representative Sullivan of Boston was in a huff at Edwin Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, because, he said, the commissioner did not show proper deference for legislators. This "crime" some of the Representatives thought merited stoppage of salary.

Tobin Is Chairman

In three minutes yesterday the Boston School Committee voted to spend $2,000,000 for a new high school in West Roxbury and an intermediate school in South Boston.

I always did think that Maurice Tobin was some chairman for the school committee and now I'm sure of it.

Probably the fact that the PWA furnishes the money had something to do with the speed made by Mr. Tobin's committee. Seems reasonable.

R. J.

Liquor Cases in Quincy Gain 60 P. C. This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 1—Officials in the Quincy District Court today turned the leaves of their record books with a wary eye toward the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

For on these books figures reveal that drunkenness has increased 60 per cent in the past two months over the same period in 1933. In January and February of last year 185 arraignments were recorded, while this year there were 309.

Fort to House Transients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Old Fort Morgan, rich in the lore of the South, is to become a seashore home for transients, according to announcement of federal authorities who revealed that work will be done to put the fort into condition for a gigantic home for transients.

Manchurian Rites Last Half Hour In Zero Weather

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HSINKING (Changchun), Manchoukuo, March 1—In a temperature below zero ceremonies lasting about half an hour brought the young Henry Pu Yi to the throne of the new Manchurian empire under the title of Kang Teh.

One of the most modest, yet most important, figures present was the scholarly Premier, Cheng Hsaio-hsu, once the tutor of young Pu Yi, and who was largely responsible for making his student Emperor.

While the highest Japanese officials rode up to the palace door in de luxe American limousines, the Premier, dressed in a drab Manchu gown, walked on foot and remained modestly in the background throughout the ceremony, a picture of dignity and humility.

The Empress Elizabeth Yuen Hua remained in seclusion in the palace during the altar of heaven ceremony, but made a dramatic and unexpected appearance before the group which gathered in the palace. She appeared to receive a group of Manchus and Mongolians bearing gifts.

In some respects the secular ceremonies were more picturesque than the religious. The nobles streamed into the palace in gorgeous garbs, displaying court jewelry and regalia which had not been seen since the Peking dynasty of which Pu Yi was once the Emperor was overthrown by the republic.

Although American photographers were present at the altar only Japanese were permitted to take pictures inside the palace. At the end of the ceremonies the Foreign Minister announced for the benefit of foreign countries:

"By paying reverence to heavenly commands we eased the hearts of the people. Let all rejoice in universal peace. Strife has given way to tranquillity. Let us sing hymns of concord with all mankind."

As one of his first official acts, the Emperor will authorize the Government to make disbursements and official honors to the sons and daughters and widows of Manchoukuo soldiers who fell in the formation of the nation.

Everywhere were soldiers—Manchoukuo and Japanese. They formed human walls along the five-mile route to the "altar of heaven." For every three Manchoukuo soldiers there was one Japanese trooper in the lines.

Except for a few groups of invited Manchus, Chinese and Japanese, who were behind the barbed-wire stockades 300 feet from the imperial procession, there were no spectators. Thus, in rites costing the Government $1,000,000 gold to finance, a new Empire was established.

Henceforth, the Japanese-protected Manchurian Empire will be known as "Ta Manchu Ti Kuo"—the "Great Manchu Empire."

The streets were all but deserted when, clad in gorgeous ceremonial robes of silks in ancient pattern, the monarch entered his bullet-proof car for the journey to the "altar of heaven."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Radcliffe College, in Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). A play done in the Chinese conventional fashion—which gives food for thought on stagecraft and play writing in general. With Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Beverly Sayne and Herbert Rawlinson in this new all-conversation play by J. B. Priestley. Lack of action does not prevent the development of considerable tension in the atmosphere. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Les Deux Orphelines," French talking film with English titles. Yvette Guilbert in leading role. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Across the Sea"; "New Zealand"; "Goofytone News"; "Throttle Pushers"; Merry Melody cartoon; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert as a millionaire's runaway granddaughter, and Clark Gable as a newspaper man traveling on the same night bus. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles and Rosemary Ames. Meyer Davis and his orchestra play the favorite airs of Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Roosevelt, as Mr. Davis played them at the White House and elsewhere. Gregory Ratoff appears in a sketch. Etta Moten sings the "Carioca" as she did in "Flying Down to Rio." 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Devil Tiger," another picture presented by producers of "Bring 'Em Back Alive." Also "I've Got Your Number," a romance based on the activities of telephone workers. Fenway at 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50. Paramount at 10:29 a. m., 1:02, 3:25, 6:08, 8:41.

METROPOLITAN—"Bolero," with George Raft as a dancer. Miriam Hopkins on the stage in a sketch based on "Affairs of Anatol." 11:05 a. m., 1:44, 4:42, 7:40, 10:19.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—Will James' "Smoky." The tale of a horse. Modern at 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Scollay at 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

STATE—Anna Sten, recently imported from Russia, in "Nana." 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:40.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs Canadiens, 8:30.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Paris, New and Old," lecture illustrated with 100 colored slides, by Mlle. Lina M. Grémillot, 8.

FORUM PLAYERS—Three one-act plays: "Jenny's Prophecy," "Surprise," "The Universal Susceptibility." Directed by Eliot Cary and Lilian Arnold. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. Invitations obtainable, free, at Ford Hall Forum Office, 1242 Little Building. 8:30.

CITY CLUB—"In the Australian Bush," lecture by Capt. Kilroy Harris, 7:45.

TOMORROW

HARVARD LECTURE—"The Development of a National Forest Policy and the Relation of Forests to Other Land Uses," by L. F. Kneipp. Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard Yard, Cambridge. 12.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Van der Weyden," Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Lecture by Margaret Slattery, who has traveled extensively abroad and has studied the League of Nations at work in various countries. 10:45.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION — Elizabeth Coatsworth, poet and writer of children's books, will read from her own verse. 264 Boylston Street, 4.

Capital Punishment Objector Drops Bomb In Springfield Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1—"I don't believe in capital punishment!" shouted 18-year-old John Kaminiski rushing up to Sheriff David J. Manning of Hampden County in the Superior Court here yesterday, where his brother is on trial.

But evidently he did believe in capital prevention for he tossed a dynamite bomb into the crowded courtroom, then shot the Sheriff in the thigh when the bomb failed to explode.

Seized and searched, two more bombs, two pistols and two knives were found on him while for defense purposes he wore a steel vest. Finally his protest was groundless since his brother is not facing capital punishment, but is being tried on a second degree murder charge.

'Japan Amicably Inclined'

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Russo-Japanese differences over Siberian fisheries and the North Manchuria Railway are such as occur in any business and, in the opinion of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa "cannot be regarded as a cause for a rupture" between the two countries.

So far as Japan is concerned, the Prince says she earnestly desires to settle all questions with the Soviet Republic by "amicable means."

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Helena Rubenstein
gives her rouge compact free with $1.00 box of face powder for dry or oily skin. Forman's has this special package ready for you.
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SALE!
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The money lost by using old or inefficient refrigeration would buy an ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATOR. The average family actually pays for electrical refrigeration through losses in foods improperly kept, through food wasted and through small-quantity buying.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Announcing a Sale of
Fine Books
At this season every year, many of America's foremost publishers do their Spring house-cleaning . . . and sell us their accumulated stocks at a fraction of their "published" prices. In this Sale there are books planned to sell up to $5, now priced as little as 95c! Hundreds of treasures in histories, biographies and travel volumes; now offered at from 39c to $4.80.
BOOKS, AISLE L
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
FINAL CLEANUP
Men's Suits were to $30 $19.45
Men's Overcoats were to $37.50 $23.50
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"The Friendly Store"
Ample Free Parking Space

For Spring Decorating
Berkley Net CURTAINS
Woven from hard twisted yarn, they are exceptionally durable, drape in soft, graceful folds. Suitable for every room in the house.
Berkeley Net, 43" ..... 49¢ yd.
Tailored Curtains, 33"x2¼ yds. 2.50
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New Spring Fashions
Moderately priced
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The Smartly Dressed Woman always feels stylishly correct when she has included some of Dobbs jaunty felts to head the list of the New Ensembles.
All the newest shades—
Jungle Brown, Scone Beige, Sun Gold, Green, Maize — Always Black or White, Azure, Aqua or Schooner Blue
$7.50 and $10.
The CHALFONT at $5.00
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

Sage-Allen & Co.
Incorporated
Hartford, Conn.
Presents
Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
EXCLUSIVELY in Hartford!
Smart styles . . . beautiful fit . . . and give AMAZING COMFORT. The sole of every Matrix Shoe is moulded to fit every contour of the foot. Come and see . . . and let an expert fitter advise you as to the style that is best for you.
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HARTFORD, CONN.
Fitted by X-Ray
"Pillofut"
Children's Shoes
Live, porous rubber cushion from arch to heel, 100% Goodyear welt construction. All shoes soled with flexible water-resisting leather.
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$2.50 to $3.50
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Custom Tailoring
As It Should Be Done
ORDER YOUR SPRING SUIT NOW
Prices start at $65.00
The Store You Come Back To
GEMMILL, . . . BURNHAM & CO.
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HARTFORD, CONN.
The Best Value We Have Ever Offered in
Bronze Floor Lamps *Complete With Shades*
3 types . . . indirect, junior or bridge lamps. Bronze finish bases . . . silk shades.
$5.95
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Semi-Annual SALE Ends Saturday
Final Markdowns
have reduced prices of hundreds of discontinued items to far below factory cost!
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THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
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Table Luxuries Department
Celebrating Second Birthday With Exceptional Values
Rich, full-flavored, nourishing foods . . . carefully prepared . . . for Lenten and entertaining menus.
DOWNSTAIRS, WEST STORE

Bullard's
Elm Street, Corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
March Sale of Rugs
One of our representatives, DONALD W. HALL, will be glad to serve you any time.

ARTCRAFT
Silk Hosiery
$1 *pair*
3 prs. $2.85
in exciting new colors for Spring—Vapor, Atom, Como, Madcap, Frolic!
Hosiery—Street Floor
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
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A Good Candy for the Youngsters
and how they enjoy its delicious molasses flavor. It's wholesome—it's nutritious—just the right sort of candy for active children. Buy a package tomorrow—your local candy dealer carries it. Look for the red and yellow package.
HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Velvet TRADE MARK MOLASSES CANDY
The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

The Editor's Puzzle

260

~~Taking everything by and large~~ I ~~don't~~ think ~~it would be stretching the truth to~~ imply from his remarks that he ~~has~~ ~~the biggest~~ largest volume of ~~the biggest~~ business of ~~anyone~~ in town.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Angry Sugar Bowl Threatens Break With Roosevelt

Western Beet Interests Are Aroused by Threat to Their Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., March 1—The first sectional break in President Roosevelt's wide popularity has come in the "Sugar Bowl" of the West, according to Republicans here. Until Feb. 20 his Administration was as well regarded here as anywhere else.

Since then Republican wheel horses assert the President's popularity has become doubtful. Even Democrats have been known to shake their heads and admit that something must happen to alter public sentiment before the next election.

When Mr. A. J. S. Weaver, sugar expert for the Department of Agriculture, told the Senate Finance Committee that it was the aim of the present Administration to restrict the domestic beet sugar industry to extinction, he started something that not even hurried denials from President Roosevelt himself have been able as yet to stop.

Politically speaking, the "Sugar Bowl" had been spilled again and angry cittizens, thoroughly aroused by this threat to the industry which Secretary Wallace correctly characterized as the "backbone of the mountain states," poured their protests down upon Washington.

Newspapers in the region published editorials decrying this policy of favoring foreign labor, especially Cuban, over American workers. Other editorials demanded the replacing of Secretary Wallace with a man more sympatnetic to the farmers who have toilsomely and expensively transformed portions of the near desert of the Great Plains into garden spots.

Raising of this sugar issue in Washington again brings out the fact that the mountain states must be considered almost as an economic entity, apart from the rest of the United States. Farmers and business men of this section believe that other parts of the nation are not favorable to this development. Opposition is found to the reclamation projects, which make farming in much of this region possible. Sugar beets, which are by far the most valuable cash crop raised on irrigated lands, are attacked.

The mountain states have long been smoldering with resentment against the opposition of the Middle West and East and Pacific coast, and this sugar controversy has crystallized opinion to unite in defense as never before.

Politically the mountain states may not be as important as other sections, but that they threaten to vote as one against any administration or party that reveals designs against them, is now an accepted certainty among political observers.

Fortune in Rugs

The manufacture of hand-made rugs has become an industry of some importance at the mountain village of Mars Hill, N. C., and 100 mountaineers skilled in weaving have found permanent employment.

Western Milling Company
specializing
High Grade Bakers' and Pastry
FLOURS
MILLS AT
Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

Golden Rule Pure Foods

Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
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Saving by Mail

Saving by mail, with us, is *so easy*. You save time and trouble no matter where you live.

Thanks to our modern Banking by Mail service, every Mail Box in the United States becomes—so to speak—a "branch office" of Central Savings Bank.

And when you open an account with us, you're following the lead of more than 200,000 money-wise New Yorkers who are happy to save in this 75-year-old mutual savings bank.

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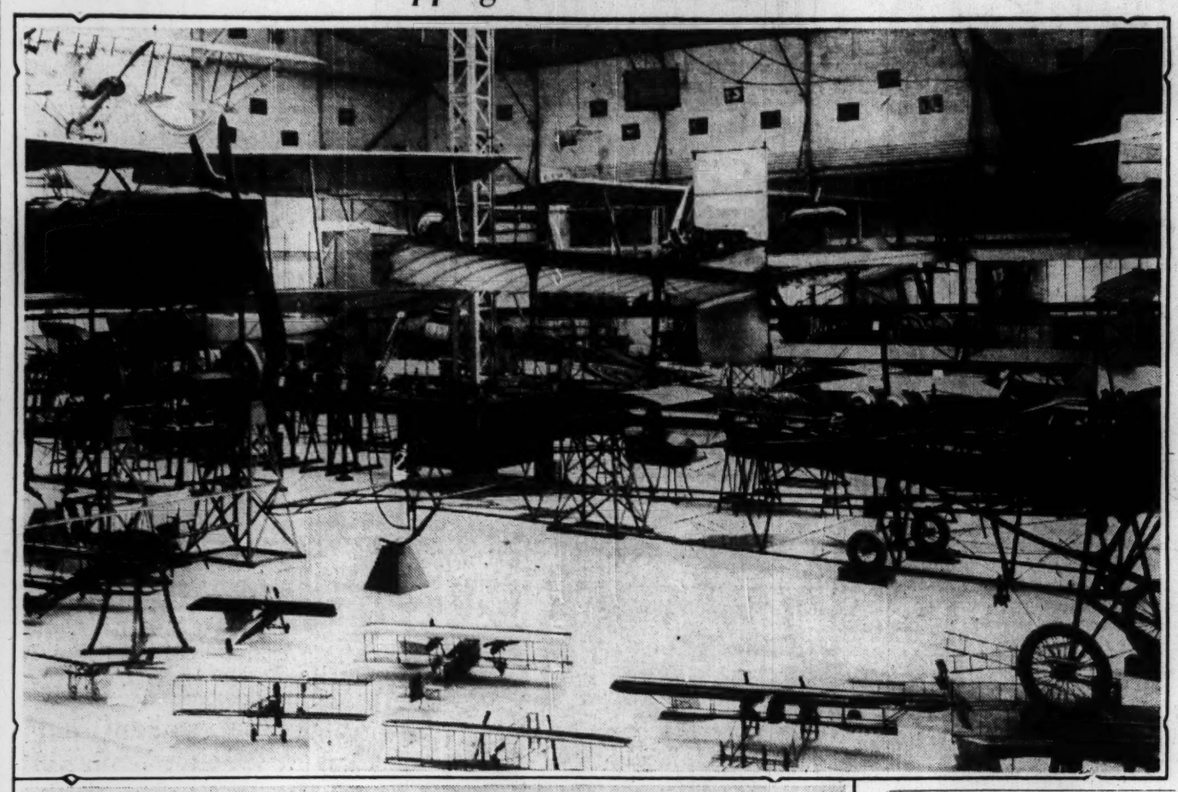

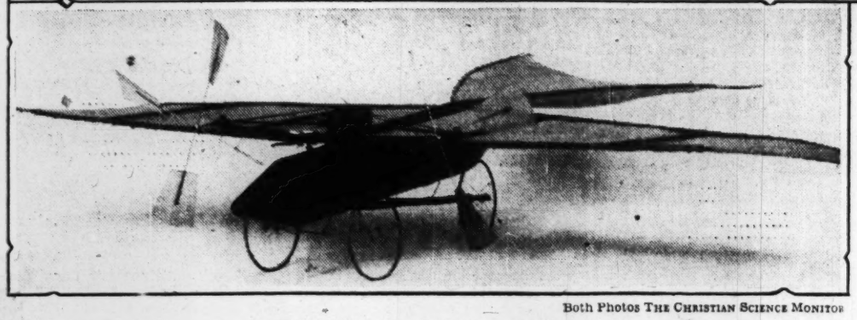

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dollfus Museum of Aeronautics

Top—General View of the Main Floor With Planes and Models of Various Attempts to Surmount the Skies. Bottom—Model of 1879 Plane Predecessor of the Modern Monoplane.

French Museum of Aviation Rich in History of Flying Art

Founded at Chalais-Meudon Under Private Auspices, the Collection of Models and Actual Planes Ranks Second to None, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The original airplane, "Demoiselle," is the outstanding treasure of what is said to be the first and only museum in the world devoted exclusively to aviation, it was stated here by Mr. Charles E. Dollfus of Paris, France, its founder. Aeronautical enthusiasts from all over the world make pilgrimages to this Musee de L'Aeronotique at Chalais-Meudon, he said.

They find at the museum, in addition to the original airplane, the first seaplane to take off successfully from the water, and two ships which have made transatlantic crossings.

A thrilling two months' of adventure for Mr. Dollfus, which started when he embarked on the Graf Zeppelin, America-bound, and ended in a crash of the Dimaxion experimental automobile at the Century of Progress Exposition, which incapacitated him for several weeks in Chicago has just ended.

"My museum is really a childhood's dream come true," he said. "As a boy of seven in Paris I became interested in the Santos Dumont flights. At 10 I began a private collection of aviation treasures in earnest and have kept up that collection through the years.

"And then one week after the armistice, together with two men who were working in the technical aviation service of the French Government, I set out to gather things for a real aviation museum.

"We scoured Europe for airplane motors of bygone days and makes, for old-time machines. We dug many of them up from pre-war flying fields, and salvaged others from junk piles. Many were valuable as obsolete models. And then we collected old wood cuts and prints of early balloon ascensions.

"We also have in our museum the 'father' of all racing machines, a monoplane built in 1912, the first fast machine ever built, and several of the cars or baskets of the very first airships. The latter collection includes a queer boat-shaped basket built for his rocket-shaped airship by Dupy de Lôme in 1873, the propellers of which were worked by hand by the eight men in the basket, and the basket of Renaud's airship, the first lighter-than-aircraft to perform a complete circuit in the year 1884."

More Facilities Centrally Located

In the midst of New York's business and entertainment centres, The Taft, Times Square's largest and nicest hotel, offers unusual services to guests. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

State Control Grows For Handling Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—"Encouraging" progress by the states in development of state liquor control systems was reported here by the committee on liquor control legislation of the National Municipal League, which is sponsoring a model liquor law.

Fourteen states have either adopted or are seriously considering legislation embodying the basic ideas of this law, which provides for a state liquor monopoly, with local option, according to the report made by Mr. Frank O. Lowden, chairman of the committee and former Governor of Illinois.

Liquor control through state monopoly of sales, an entirely new principle in American legislation, is becoming an outstanding feature of post-repeal systems of liquor regulation, according to Mr. Lowden, who pointed out that state participation in the liquor trade was unknown in this country up to December, 1933.

What's in a Name? —A Dollar and a Job

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 1 (AP)—If his name had been Smith or Jones, CWA worker No. 803, a Negro, might have lost his job.

But his name is—"Roosevelt Dollar."

So he's "stabilized" in his occupation.

He was discovered yesterday by Mr. James A. Cayce, CWA administrator here, as the official checked rolls seeking whom he might fire to meet quota reductions.

"Well," said Mr. Cayce, when he had verified the name, "that's one man that's going to be with us as long as I'm here."

Boy Scouts of Chicago Reap Harvest for Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 1—Most everything from scrub boards to sewing machines, sheets to soap and shoes to sweaters turned up among the 16,080 articles of clothing, furniture and other items brought in by the 194 groups of Chicago Boy Scouts who responded to President Roosevelt's recent radio appeal to do a good turn for the needy.

In a report made public here today, the Chicago Council of Boy Scouts of America told how 2033 articles of furniture, 403 pieces of bedding, 13,116 items of clothing and 528 miscellaneous items had been picked up in the house to house campaign. The articles are all being turned over to charitable agencies for free distribution to the needy.

Cloud Heads Press Group

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1 (AP)—The National Educational Press Association yesterday elected Roy W. Cloud of San Francisco, president; Mary E. Owen of Rochester, N. Y., secretary, and E. T. Cameron of Lansing, Mich., treasurer.

Chilean Nitrates Being Rushed For Fertilizer Trade

Salt Is Chief Source of Nitrogen—Greatest Demand Is in Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has been much embarrassed by the scare news published in the American and European press that phenomenal shipments of nitrate are being made from the west coast of South America in expectation of war.

One report, which received wide circulation, was that "enormous quantities" were being shipped to Japan and Russia; another, prominently published in New York, was to the effect that the United States had ordered 300,000 tons, ostensibly as a stock of fertilizers for the farmers and cotton growers, but actually as a war emergency reserve.

Disappointment is expressed in governmental circles that the legitimate trade of this country, which is experiencing a favorable reaction following reorganization of the industry and a general improvement in world business, should be misconstrued, possibly to national prejudice.

An ordinary movement of nitrate from Chile to meet the seasonal demand has been presented in an ambiguous light, obviously, in certain cases, with the intention of causing an erroneous impression. The national press, suggests that the Government should "keep an eye on these tactics" and, if necessary, lodge a protest.

A number of shipments have been and continue to be made to Japan, but not to the extent to justify sensational rumors of war preparations. Nipponese purchases of nitrate are only just above normal and are explained by Japan's desire to increase its cotton exports to South America for which it has to take something in exchange. In Chile's case it is natural that nitrate should rank first as a barter commodity.

France is quite candid on the subject. It keeps at least 225,000 tons of the Chilean "fertilizer" in stock as war reserves, though it is only fair to that country to point out that its primary interest in natural nitrate is as a crop stimulant and that the farmers are allowed to draw on the Government's reserves.

Recently, under at least a dozen compensation pacts, Chile has vastly increased its nitrate shipments, but, in each case, with the possible exception of France, every ton is exported and ultimately used as a fertilizer. All sales propaganda is conducted with that object in view, and it is manifestly unfair that the Chilean Government should be the target for criticism arising from false reports.

It is pointed out that nitrate is being shipped to the United States for the usual fertilizer purposes. Those connected with the shipments ridiculed a version that the du Pont company had bought the nitrate for war purposes, either in Europe or elsewhere.

NOW YOU TAKE MY ADVICE NEXT WASHDAY, IF YOU WANT TO GET SNOWY CLOTHES FROM YOUR WASHER
LATER
MY, I'M GLAD THAT WASHING MACHINE DEALER TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO. WHAT SUDS!
Rinso
USE RINSO IN YOUR WASHER, LADIES! IT GOT MY CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER

IN tubs, Rinso *soaks* out dirt — saves scrubbing. Clothes last two or three times longer—you'll save lots of money. Rinso is tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Wonderful in washing machines. Fine for dishes and all cleaning. *Easy on hands!*

TRY AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP NEXT WASHDAY

Rinso

'Poor' Laws Need General Revision, Workers Declare

Only Seven States Assume Any Responsibility to Aid Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The present hodgepodge of "poor" laws in the various states points to the need for a complete renovation of public aid machinery, according to the American Public Welfare Association here.

Many of the so-called "poor" laws, hopelessly out of date in spite of patchwork amendments, are antiquated survivals of colonial practices, the association says in the February issue of Public Welfare News. "Whether they should be generally repealed or overhauled by extensive amendment is an immediate question of importance to public welfare officials," the association declares.

Larger units of administration, with the State or even the Federal Government as principal administrator of the various relief services, are a solution favored by many social workers, and indicated by recent trends in actual practice, it is pointed out.

"Public officials, social workers and others are considering whether many of the old principles of local responsibility and legal settlement should not be discarded in favor of larger units of administration, and participation in financing and administration by the State and perhaps the Federal Government," the association continues.

The wide variety of laws pertaining to old-age pensions, blind pensions, mothers' aid, legal residence requirements, and poor relief in general is illustrated by tables published in the news bulletin.

Differences in requirements between the states as to the period of residence necessary to obtain public aid are agreed to have been one of the most serious obstacles in handling the transient problem. Although the largest number of states require a year's residence, this varies from three months up to 10 years, according to the table.

As to general responsibility for aid for the poor, but seven states actually assume any, it appears from the table. In all the others responsibility is divided between county and township, and to the person in need of aid it is sometimes hard to know where to look for it.

Panama Limits Decree

PANAMA, Pan., March 1 (AP)—The Treasury Department of the Republic of Panama yesterday ruled that a 5 per cent ad valorem duty established in the ship's clause of a new tariff decree is applicable only to vessels brought for use in waters within the jurisdiction of Panama.

United States, Slum-Conscious At Last, Joins World Movement

Mrs. Ickes, Co-Sponsor of Illinois Clearance Bill, Tells Why $100,000,000 Allocated by Congress Isn't an Extravagant Outlay

Mrs. Anna Wilmart Ickes, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives and wife of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is co-sponsor of a series of low-cost-housing, slum-clearance bills before the Third Special Session of the Illinois Legislature. In the following article Mrs. Ickes discusses the importance of this work, which is part of the Federal Public Works program administered by Secretary Ickes.

By Mrs. Anna Wilmart Ickes

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SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1—Only recently has the United States recognized and accepted its responsibility in the direction of low-cost housing and slum clearance.

We have always lamented the existence of slum areas in our cities, but we somehow felt that the unsightly conditions were due to the people who lived in them, as possibly, in part, they are.

Many of us remember the time when we heard the dictum, "at least they might be clean," and that other one, "he who would eat must work." Slum dwellings with insufficient water supply have put the first one out of date, and the unemployment situation has sent the second after it. Cleanliness has become a luxury and unemployment by no means confined to the idle.

"Too Bad"

Erstwhile residential districts were encroached upon by industrial plants. Smoke polluted the air and industrial wastes polluted the streams, and the original residents moved away. Underprivileged folk moved into the decaying buildings, and so slums grew as cities grew and became the breeding places of crime and disease, and people said "too bad"—and passed by on the other side.

But disease and crime are no respectators of invisible lines and as they crept across the borders into other districts, dwellers in those districts, from motives of self-protection, if from no higher impetus, began to take notice. Public health and social security demanded that blighted areas be investigated and cleaned up.

With this new sense of responsibility appeared a new nomenclature. We hear of "slum clearance," "demolition programs," "blighted areas," and "responsibility of four low-salaried classes."

Other Nations Awake

England awakened earlier than did the United States to this new call, and at the close of the war set itself to provide a decent home for every returned soldier. How England went to work is shown in the figures which state that in 15 years over 1,000,000 low-cost homes have been provided with financial assistance from the Government. Three-quarters of these have been built by local public bodies. A million more housing accommodations have been provided without governmental assistance.

England is now working on a five-year program for slum clearance which calls for the demolition of 210,000 houses and a quarter of a million new dwellings to be built.

Holland has faced this problem with the astonishing result that nearly one-seventh of the population has been re-housed with governmental aid.

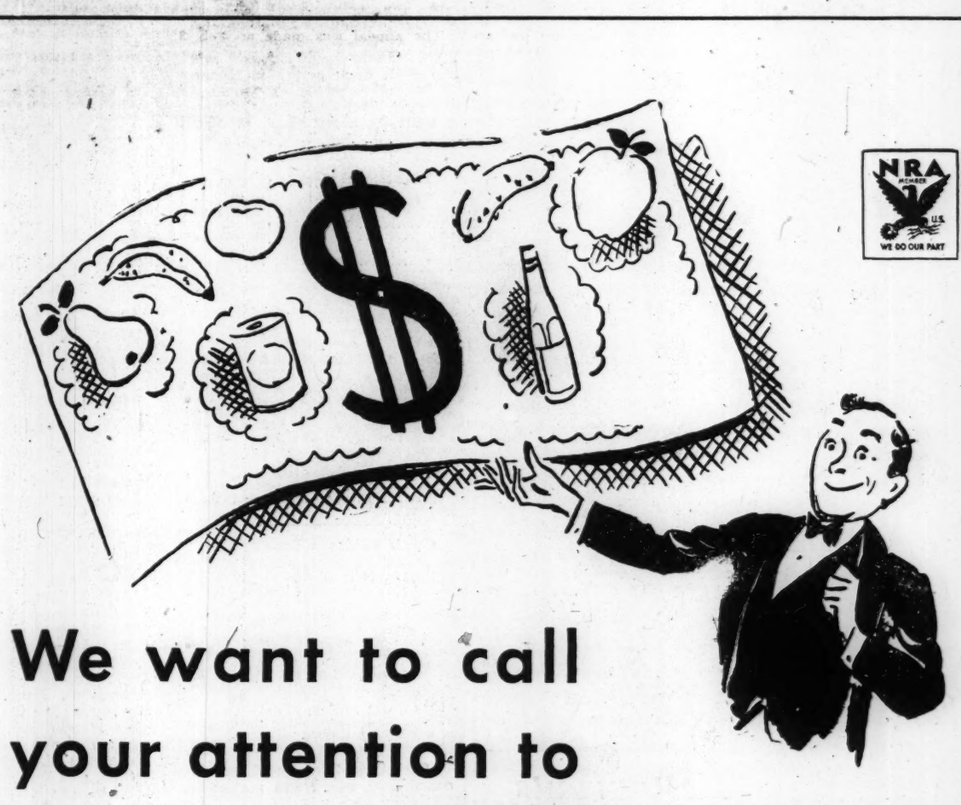
In Vienna over 60,000 dwellings have been built for the wage-earners in the very lowest brackets.

These facts are interesting because they show that the $100,000,000 allocated in the United States for low-cost housing operations by the Federal Government, even with the additional money to be lent to private building companies, is by no means the extravagant and unprecedented outlay that it appears to some people uninformed as to what other countries are finding it wise to do.

Resplendent in its park setting, The Plaza, New York's leading hotel, possesses the distinction of being the rendezvous of the social world. It is the acknowledged standard of excellence in service, both here and abroad. Single rooms from $5.

Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
John D. Owen, Manager

The PLAZA New York
FACING CENTRAL PARK
FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE



We want to call your attention to our own GROCERY DOLLAR

We are hearing a lot nowadays about gold dollars, silver dollars, sixty cent dollars, commodity dollars. A professor, the other day, even came out for a lead, copper and zinc dollar.

So not to be behind the times, we want to call your attention to our own grocery dollar.

We are still exchanging the largest possible amount of food, one hundred percent fine, for every dollar presented in an A&P store. We are still adhering rigidly to our grocery standard, established in 1859, and redeeming dollars in food of the highest quality. Which, of course, is just another way of saying that in spite of the uncertainties of the times, in A&P stores you are always sure of getting the best food obtainable at the lowest possible prices.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

First 1934 Southern Invasion by Boston Baseball Clubs Starts Tomorrow

Training Season For Red Sox Will Begin Tomorrow

Phil Troy and Party Leaves the South Station at 12 O'Clock Noon

Spring training season for the newly-organized Boston Red Sox officially begins tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon, when a small party, including newspaper men, leaves the South Station en route to Sarasota, under the able guidance of Traveling-Secretary Phil Troy. The party boarding the train here in Boston includes Troy, Mark McComiskey of Lawrence, a pitcher, and Johnny Orlando, former bat boy who has been promoted to assistant trainer of the club. Johnny Reder, the Fall River soccer goalie who gives promise of developing into a pitcher of major-league caliber, will join the party at Providence, according to Troy.

John Marena, another pitcher who will be watched closely by Manager Bucky Harris, boards the train at Bridgeport. Eddie Connolly, the catcher, is ready to meet the train in New York. Bucky Harris gets on at Washington.

If the train runs on schedule, the party will arrive in Sarasota about 8 o'clock Sunday morning and get into working clothes for their first practice in the afternoon.

Collins Stays Behind

Tom Yawkey, popular young Red Sox president-owner, plans to arrive in Sarasota on or about March 11, remaining there until the team breaks camp April 2. General-Manager Eddie Collins will stay in Boston for a while, but probably will eventually head South. Work on the park makes it necessary for Collins to stay behind.

For the first time in a number of years, the Red Sox head for camp with a team that promises to get somewhere. Backed by Tom Yawkey and the keen judgment of Collins, a high-class group of athletes has been assembled.

Headed by the capable Bob Grove, Bucky Harris has a pitching staff that should keep pace—man for man—with any other in the league. Grove, Henry Johnson, George Pipgras, Gordon Rhodes, Bob Weiland, George Walberg, Herb Pennock and John Welch are all boxmen of known value. Fred Ostermueller, the big left-hander who won 16 and lost 7 for Rochester last season, is almost certain to stay with the team if the good reports heard about him are true.

Solters a Hitter

There isn't anyone on the catching staff at the present moment who can take Rick Ferrell's first-string position away from him. Rick was overworked last year; and now that the Sox have acquired a first-class minor leaguer in Gordon Hinkle from Rochester, Ferrell can be used sparingly. Hinkle hit .326 with the Red Wings. Louis Legett and Eddie Connolly will fight it out for the third-string berth. The Sox have farmed Connolly out three times, which means that this year they must either keep him or let him go outright. Our guess is that Connolly knows how to handle his pitchers, but can't hit often enough to remain in fast company.

Bucky Harris shouldn't have any outfield worries with men like Carl Reynolds, Dusty Cooke, Roy Johnson, Bob Seeds and Julius Solters around. The slugging Solters from Baltimore, although a rookie, may come up to expectations and smash his way into the regular lineup. Arthur Graham of Somerville, last season with Woonsocket, needs more experience before he can hope to battle for a major-league job.

The only real trouble ahead of Harris is the task of building up an infield. Right now it doesn't look so good; but, of course, the entire outlook may change by April 17. Eddie Morgan, the reformed Cleveland Indians, who toiled with New Orleans in 1933, is labeled for first base. If he fails to hit American League pitching, Bod Seeds can step in and play the bag. Max Bishop is in a class by himself as a second baseman and leadoff man.

Bill Cissell is listed on the Red Sox roster as a shortstop and probably will start at that position on opening day. Billy Werber, however, played good ball for the Sox during the 1933 campaign and may get the call ahead of Cissell. Walters or Werber will play third.

Considering everything—new ownership, management, park and the host of new players—there is no limit to what the 1934 edition of the Red Sox can accomplish. Even speaking in terms of pennant would not be too high for the club. If Bucky Harris can pilot his forces into the first division or to the top of the second division, local fans should be satisfied—for the present at least.

* * *

The first squad of batterymen, of the Sox are scheduled to start work Sunday, with the remainder of the team reporting for active duty one week later. The team breaks camp April 2.

* * *

Phil Troy, the live-wire road secretary of the Sox, will be making his fourteenth trip South. He is also starting his seventeenth season as a major-league official.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Great Year for Winter Sports

THIS has been a great year for winter sports so far as the New England colleges have been concerned and they have been quick to grasp the opportunities of holding competitions in skiing, snowshoeing, skating and hockey. With the exception of the annual Dartmouth carnival and the intercollegiate games at Lake Placid, there has been little activity in these games in years past. In fact, the only New England colleges that have taken these sports seriously are Dartmouth and New Hampshire. This has been due very largely to the uncertainty of the weather. Ice and snow are very necessary for the holding of these games, and, while it has been possible, to some extent, to overcome the absence of natural ice by the building of indoor rinks, the cost of such structures has confined their erection to big cities, and even the colleges near those rinks have had only limited opportunity for practice or play.

Field May Be Enlarged

This winter, however, has proved very different. There has been plenty of snow and ice for the holding of all sorts of winter games, and several of the New England colleges have become much interested in these sports. It is safe to say that, if future winters are along the lines of 1934, there will be a big increase in intercollegiate winter sports competition. This year found Harvard among those that became more active in such sports, and it is quite probable that such colleges as Maine, Bowdoin, Bates, Colby, Vermont, Middlebury, Tufts and Cornell might become active competitors in such meets as are held and might even go so far as to hold invitation meets of their own. Such a situation would indeed be a fine thing as there are few competitions which offer better sport or more interesting spectacles than skiing, snowshoeing, figure and speed skating and hockey.

Dartmouth Has Fine Season

For Dartmouth it has certainly been a fine winter. The Green has generally been greatly handicapped in the development of its hockey teams as it has to depend on natural ice for its playing surface. Some winters the candidates for the team have had to practice on roller skates most of the time and, if memory serves us right, there was one year when the team had practically no practice on real ice. Developing a hockey team under such circumstances when Harvard, Yale and Princeton have indoor rinks at their very doors, has been an almost insurmountable obstacle. This year, however, the Dartmouth players have had plenty of opportunity to practice on real ice and it is interesting to note that they are leading the Eastern Intercollegiate Hockey League standing with only one more victory needed to give them the title and the first leg on the Hobey Baker Trophy. Dartmouth has always had the players who should make strong teams, but this was the first year in a long time that conditions made it possible for the Green to make the best use of its material. That it did shows that in future, conditions being favorable, Dartmouth will always be a serious contender for hockey championship honors.

Helen Jacobs Wins Jamaica Net Final

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 1 (AP)—Before a crowd of 5000 spectators, Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., top ranking American woman tennis player, defeated Dorothy E. Round, brilliant English star, 6—4, 6—1, in the final round of the international tennis tournament.

Miss Round put up a stiff struggle in the first set, recovering once after Miss Jacobs had her at set point with the score 5—3, but she was completely beaten by the California girl's chop stroke in the second.

The Jamaica team of H. Dayes and Donald Leahong won the men's doubles title with a surprise victory over George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, a "first 10" player in the United States, and Lindo, 7—5, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

Completing matches halted Tuesday because of darkness, the victor and the vanquished in the singles tourney reached the final round of the mixed doubles. Miss Jacobs, teamed with Lott, defeated Katherine E. Stammers of England and Clark, 6—2, 6—3; and Miss Round and Marcel Rainville of Montreal eliminated Virginia B. Rice of Boston and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	15	11	13	73	61	41
Detroit	19	4	14	78	85	40
Syracuse	18	3	17	101	93	39
London	15	7	14	76	65	37
Windsor	17	2	20	73	87	36
Cleveland	14	3	19	85	95	31

Result Feb. 28

Windsor 4, London 3.

Windsor Keeps in Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 1—Windsor Bulldogs nosed out London Tecumseha, 4 to 3, in a hard-checking International Hockey League game here last night and stayed in the running for a playoff position. It was the second victory of the season for the Bulldogs over London on Windsor ice. Field scored twice for the locals, with Duguid and Runge as the other goalgetters. Duguid's goal in the third period decided the game. Pettinger, Daley and Fusie scored for London.

Coach Robinson Banqueted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 1—Twenty-five years of teaching swimming at Northwestern University brought Coach T. H. Robinson a testimonial banquet here last night. Some 300 alumni and citizens attended. Coach Robinson's teams, it was stated, have won 10 Big Ten championships and five National Collegiate A. A. crowns. Seven of his pupils have made the United Sttaes Olympic teams. He has taught 50,000 people the rudiments of swimming, said Prof. F. B. Snyder, speaking on behalf of the faculty, "which makes him our leading teacher."

Cambridge Lacrosse Victor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., March 1 (AP)—Cambridge scored its first victory over Oxford in lacrosse in 23 years yesterday, winning by one goal, 7 to 6. Oxford previously had won the annual game without interruption from 1911 through 1933.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, Oklahoma City 2.

Bermuda Star Beats Seeded American Girl

Florence LeBoutillier Loses in Surprising Upset 7—9, 4—6

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1 (AP)—Florence S. LeBoutillier, third seeded player in the women's singles division of the Bermuda tennis championships, was eliminated yesterday in a surprising upset by Mrs. William Freisenbruch of Bermuda. The scores were 9—7, 6—4.

The defeat of Miss LeBoutillier, a ranking player in the eastern United States, made the only break in the seeded ranks in the second round.

Chilly gusts of wind failed to dampen the enthusiasm of Governor and Lady Cubett and the large gallery.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. took his turn on the courts and defeated Sydney Adelstein of New York in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

Herbert L. Bowman of New York had a rather stiff match yesterday, defeating B. Eve of Bermuda, 8—6, 6—2. Frank Gosling of Bermuda put up an excellent fight against Lester R. Stoefen, who was troubled by the high winds, especially on his service, but the big Californian won 6—4, 6—1, with a spectacular smashing game.

Laird Watt of Montreal lost the first set to H. C. Smith, Bermuda's No. 2 player, but he came back in the next two to take the match, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

Bermuda Tennis Championships—Men's Singles

F. Hynson defeated W. B. Carr, 6—1, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., New York, defeated Sydney Adelstein, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated B. Eve, Bermuda, 8—6, 6—2.

Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated H. C. Smith, Bermuda, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2.

A. Reid won from A. Basford, New York, by default.

H. Brewer defeated Everitt Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated W. H. Freisenbruch Jr., Bermuda, 6—2, 8—6.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Frank Gosling, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Celia Robinson, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2.

Grace P. Surber, New York, defeated Norma Cluett, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. William Freisenbruch, Bermuda, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 9—7, 6—4.

Marian Wood defeated Mrs. A. Boocock, 6—1, 3—6, 8—3.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mary Butterfield, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—4.

E. Ellis defeated Mrs. H. Lewis, 6—4, 6—4.

Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, defeated Margaret Cluett, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. M. McBridge defeated Mary Joplin, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles

Stoefen and Bates defeated H. Edwards and F. Bates, 6—0, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles

Stoefen and Miss Sharp defeated B. Eve and Miss Joplin, 6—1, 7—5.

H. C. Smith and Gladys Hitchings, Bermuda, defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. Brewer, 6—0, 6—3.

Adelstein and Miss Surber defeated F. Front and Dorothy Pagenstacher, New York, 6—1, 8—6.

Frank Gosling and E. Ellis, Bermuda, defeated F. Hynson and Mary Wheaton, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4.

Watt and Mrs. H. McBride defeated E. Freisenbruch and H. Jarvis, Bermuda, 6—1, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. William Freisenbruch defeated Sargeant and Mrs. Reid, Bermuda, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

E. L. Kemble Scores Surprise in Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Edward L. Kemble of the Bayside Tennis Club, United States Class C champion last year, scored the first big surprise result of the National Class B squash tennis championship at the City Athletic Club yesterday, when he defeated the second seeded star of the home club, Harold Ablowich, with ease, in straight games, 15—7, 15—5, to enter the semifinal round.

The other quarterfinal match played went as expected, when Seymour L. Samuels also of the home club, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—6, 15—6. The score did not reflect the closeness of the match, as Vandeventer, a veteran of lawn tennis, fought every rally well, and gave the favorite hard work to come through. Samuels had his service working well, however, and this finally settled the issue.

The remaining third round matches were completed, with Frank A. Sieverman 3d, leader of the Bayside Club, and William P. Hoffman, No. 3, both winners in straight games. Sieverman defeated Harvey A. Mayer of the home club, 15—7, 15—10, and Hoffman disposed of J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent leader, 15—7, 15—9.

The third match resulted in a victory for Julian M. Cowen, the young hope of the City Athletic Club, who won over Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 18—17. Sieverman will oppose J. S. Becker, Yale Club, and Hoffman will meet Cowen, tonight, in the other quarterfinal matches.

Frederick Elected President

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Karl T. Frederick of New York has been elected president of the National Rifle Association by directors of that organization at a meeting in Washington, it was announced here yesterday. The executive committee announced its decision to open the 1934 national high-powered rifle championships to other .30 caliber rifles than the military rifle. It also announced the elimination of the annual East vs. West match in the national small-bore rifle tournament and the transfer of the trophy to the Camp Perry individual championship.

Favorites Win at Palm Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1—Favorites came through the first two rounds of match play in the Palm Beach golf championship tournament over the Palm Beach Country Club links yesterday. Manuel Ortuno of West Palm Beach, winner of the qualifying-round medal; Tommy Goodwin of Munroe, N. Y., and Albert R. Hakes of Buffalo, runnerup for the medal, all won double victories.

Informal Tennis at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Cornell University yesterday invited 14 other eastern colleges to compete in an informal indoor tennis tournament March 16-17. The tournament replaces the competition for the William A. Larned Cup, which was abandoned in 1931. The colleges invited were Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Colgate, Syracuse, Hamilton, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Rutgers and Penn State.

Rutgers Oarsmen Face Pennsylvania

By the Associated Press

New Brunswick, N. J., March 1

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY definitely committed itself to rowing on an intercollegiate basis yesterday when it accepted an invitation of University of Pennsylvania to take part in a regatta on the Schuylkill River May 19.

George Little, director of physical eudcation, declined to say whether the invitation to participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta also would be accepted, but unofficial sources looked upon acceptance of the invitation as an indication Rutgers also would enter the season's major rowing event on the Hudson.

Pennsylvania Now Holds First Place In Eastern League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1—Pennsylvania varsity took undisputed possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night by defeating Princeton, 37 to 27. Penn now has eight victories and two defeats in the league standing, while the Tigers have one less triumph and one more setback. The Tigers led at the half, 19 to 14, but were swept off their feet in the second period by a great Penn rally which netted 23 points. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Princeton
Kellett, Pennypacker, lf	rg,	Grebauskas
MacDonald, Konloff, rf	lg,	MacMillan
Freeman, c	c,	Seibert, Murray
O'Donnell, lg	rf,	Weaver, Ceppi
Hashagen, rg	lf,	Fairman

Score—Pennsylvania 37, Princeton 27. Goals from floor—Freeman 5, MacDonald 4, Kellett 4, O'Donnell 3, Hashagen 2 for Pennsylvania; Fairman 4, Seibert 3, Weaver 2, Grebauskas 2, MacMillan for Princeton. Goals from foul—MacDonald for Pennsylvania; Fairman, MacMillan, Grebauskas for Princeton. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Tobey.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1—With Nelson D. Houck '34, left guard, and Louis M. Freed '36, right forward, scoring 12 and 11 points, respectively, Cornell University moved up into a tie for second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing last night, by defeating Dartmouth College, 37 to 21. The marksmanship of the Dartmouth players was poor and they missed many chances. Freed was especially keen for the basket and made a number of one-handed shots. The summary:

Cornell		Dartmouth
Ferraro, lf	rg,	Stangle, McKernan
Freed, rf	lg,	Hubbell
Voelmer, c	c,	Miller
Houck, Downer, lg	rf,	Edwards, Krivitsky
Foote, rg	lf,	Bonniwell

Score—Cornell University 37, Dartmouth College 21. Goals from floor—Houck 6, Freed 8, Ferraro 2, Voelmer, Foote for Cornell; Bonniwell 2, Miller 2, Stangle 2, Hubbell, Krivitsky for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Ferraro 3, Voelmer 2, Foote, Freed for Cornell; Krivitsky 3, Bonniwell, Hubbell for Dartmouth. Referee—Kennedy. Umpire—McNulty. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—The Yale University basketball team scored a victory over the Columbia University team yesterday evening on the court of the Morningside players, in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League series by a score of 34 to 28.

It was a second-half rally that carried the New Haven representatives to victory, as the home team led by eight points at half time. Owen W. McDowell '34, the tall center of Columbia, was the top scorer, playing all through the game, and making 4 floor goals and 3 from the foul line, with Limas Tomb '35, before his retirement in the second half, also effective. But the team play of the Yale team finally turned the scale, and James De Angelis '35S, E. H. Nikkel '34 and E. J. Miles Jr. '35, ran up the winning score. The summary:

Yale		Columbia
De Angelis, lf	rg, T. Z. Maroon, S. Z.	Maroon
Armstrong, Nikkel, rf	lg,	Meisel
Wilson, Klein, c	c,	McDowell
Reese, Watson, lg	rf,	Asselin
Miles, rg	lf	Tomb, Maxim, Crowley

Score—Yale University 34, Columbia University 28. Goals from floor—De Angelis 4, Nikkel 3, Miles 3, Reese 2, Wilson for Yale; McDowell 4, Tomb 3, T. Z. Maroon, Meisel, Asselin for Columbia. Goals from foul—Nikkel 2, Wilson 2, Miles 2, Reese, De Angelis for Yale; Tomb 4, McDowell 3, Asselin for Columbia. Referee—John Murray. Umpire—Arthur Carroll. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Defending Champion Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 1—Kathleen Garnham of England, the defending champion, advanced in the annual Florida East Coast women's golf championship tournament at the St. Augustine links yesterday, defeating Mary Rogers, Florida State champoin, 3 and 1. Other favorites also won their matches. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, winner of the qualifying medal; Helen L. Hicks, United States champion in 1931, and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., who has already won two legs on the Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Cup, won their matches easily.

No 1934 Harmsworth Contest

DETROIT, March 1 (AP)—There will be no contest for the Harmsworth trophy this year, Hubert Scott-Paine, British challenger last year, cabled the Yachtsmen's Association of America officers here today that he had been "unable to get forward with a new boat," and consequently found it impossible to forward a challenge for another race with the veteran Gar Wood. Scott-Paine in his cablegram referred to the recent withdrawal of a Canadian challenge, which made it necessary for him to forward his entry immediately or forgo competition for another year.

Paul Runyan Wins Open Golf

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Wind swept the Pasadena Golf Club course yesterday, but failed to hamper Paul Runyan of New York, who equaled par with a 72, which he put with Tuesday's 69 for a 36-hole total of 141, three under par, to carry off $200 in prize money along with the St. Petersburg open golf championship. Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, Ky., finished second, three strokes back of Runyan, with 144. Bracketed at 145 were five other pros—Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, Wis., with 69-76—145; Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, 74-71—145; Ky Laffoon of Denver, 74-71—145; Bob Shave, St. Petersburg and Cleveland, Ohio, 72-73—145, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, 70-75—145.

Kerr to Teach at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Prof. G. B. Affleck, head of Springfield College's summer school, yesterday announced that Andy Kerr of Colgate will give a course in football at the local college this summer. Kerr, assisted by Fred Swan, taught here last summer. "Phog" Allen of Kansas will teach basketball for the fourth straight year. Earl Thomson of Navy will offer a course in track.

All Except Four Boats Reported In Ocean Race

Vamarie II First to Cross Finish Line at Nassau in 30h. 38m. 39s.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Four boats in the Miami-Nassau sailing yacht race had not reported last night at the second hailing point, Great Stirrup Cay, Bahamas, coast guard officers said, and a plane will search for them today if they remain unaccounted for.

Coast guard officers said they saw little, if any, cause for alarm, as the unreported craft included three of the largest entered, and the seven other participating sailing yachets which were safely checked by Great Stirrup included two 32 footers.

Unreported Boats

The unreported crafts were the Azara, 113-foot scratch boat, owned by Commodore Hugh M. Matheson, of Huntington, L. I., White Cloud, 75-foot schooner of G. Proctor Cooper, Columbia Yacht Club, New York; Marmion, 56-foot Ketch, owned by Charles H. Baker Jr. of Larchmont, N. Y. and the Musketeer, 45-foot schooner, Phillip Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The race started here at noon Tuesday with 12 entrants. The Hickory II, owned by Larry Searles, Sayville Yacht Club, New York, abandoned the race after about five hours of sailing, coast guard officers reported.

At 10 a. m. yesterday, all participating boats were accounted for at the first hailing point, Great Isaacs lighthouse, Bahamas, 60 miles out from Miami. Great Stirrup Cay is 70 miles beyond Great Isaacs, but a shift in course gave the sails a favorable wind and a swift voyage. The Miami-Great Isaacs course had been dead into a fair northeast wind.

Perry Left As Convoy

After checking the boats at Great Isaacs, the cutter Unalga proceeded to Great Stirrup ahead of the fleet, leaving the cutter Perry as convoy. No report had been made by the Perry, guard officers said.

The yachts were expected to arrive in Nassau Harbor about sundown today. They are racing for trophies in classes for the larger and smaller craft, with times to be leveled by a handicap rule.

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 1 (AP)—In the teeth of a storm which developed after the race started at Miami, Fla., Tuesday, Vamarie II crossed the bar at 8:30 last night, the first boat to finish in the first Miami-Nassau ocean yacht race. With long breakers rushing in from the ocean over the raging bar, it seemed unlikely that any other yachts would enter the harbor last night.

Reports reaching here said that three of the 12 yachts which left Miami were unreported and one was disabled. Vadim Makaroff of Nassau, skipper of Vamarie, said he had seen nothing of the other boats since leaving Miami. He met with rough weather yesterday but had no accidents.

The Vamarie, a 71-footer competing in Class A, completed the 200-mile trip in 30h, 38m, 39s. The race is decided on a handicap basis.

Philadelphia Defeats Providence Reds, 4-1

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	12	90	82	36
Providence	13	9	9	87	66	35
Quebec	13	8	12	72	66	33
Philadelphia	12	7	14	86	84	31
New Haven	11	4	17	55	72	26

Result Feb. 28

Philadelphia 4, Providence 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—Before a crowd of 2000 persons, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, last night, 4 to 1.

Tommy McLeod, making his first appearance since his injury of several weeks ago, scored the Arrows' first goal in the opening period, and along with Tommy Anderson, who had three assists, proved an all-around star. McLeod tallied after Giroux had scored on passes from Murray and Harrington.

The Philadelphia team was all over the ice in the second period, Connie King scoring twice and Roy Hinsperger once. Byrne's superb goaltending prevented the Philadelphia team from rolling up a bigger score in the last period when play became very rough. The summary:

Philadelphia		Providence
King, Hudson, Hinsperger, lw	rw,	Giroux, Rivers, Taylor
Anderson, McLeod, Waite, c	c,	Murray, Alexandre
Boyd, McGoldrick, Collins, rw	lw,	Harrington, Hart
Jeremiah, Demarais, ld	rd,	Lesieur, McVicar
Peters, Desmarais, rd	ld,	Nichols, Mulligan
Wood, g	g,	Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 4, Providence 1. Goals—King 2, McLeod and Hinsperger for Philadelphia; Giroux for Providence. Assists—Anderson 3, Boyd 2, Hudson and Waite for Philadelphia; Murray and Harrington for Providence. Referee—W. J. Cleary. Linesman—W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanford Wins Waterpolo Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY—For 16 years University of California has not defeated Stanford in a waterpolo match, and the Stanford team maintained their record this year by winning, 4 to 3, in an extra period battle. Stanford now holds the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference title by virtue of its victory.

College Swimming Result

Conn. State 44, Mass. State 28.
Dartmouth 64, M. I. T. 13.
Worcester P. I. 38, Boston 30.

College Wrestling Result

Amherst 26, Williams 10.
Chicago 18, Northwestern 16.
Tufts 21½, Brown 9½.

College Track Result

Purdue 56, Butler 38.

College Hockey Result

Harvard 12, Berry H. C. 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

TOM YAWKEY and Eddie Collins were back in their Fenway Park headquarters yesterday afternoon, and spent most of the time discussing building plans with the contractors in charge of the reconstruction of the park. Yawkey definitely announced that unless unforeseen difficulties spring up, Fenway Park will be ready for the Red Sox on opening day, April 17. The business of regrading and resodding the playing field will commence about the middle of this month, giving the groundkeepers plenty of time to get the grass in first-class condition. Incidentally, the Red Sox chain of farms has been completed and will consist of the following five clubs: Kansas City of the American Association, Jersey City of the International League, Reading of the New York-Pennsylvania League, Columbia of the Piedmont League, and Joplin of the Western Association.

* * *

Battery candidates reported to Coach John Harmon at Boston University yesterday, 10 men turning out. After a short talk, the men went through a session of limbering up.

* * *

A. O. Barker of the Union Boat Club, one of the favorites in the Massachusetts Class "B" squash racquets tournament, dropped out of play yesterday. He was forced, through a mishap, to default to L. Wheeler.

* * *

Joe Hauser, the slugging first baseman of the Minneapolis Millers who at one time played under Connie Mack, may come to the Braves before long. It is rumored that Hauser has delayed signing a Minneapolis contract until he can discuss matters with Bill McKechnie, Tribal manager. McKechnie, according to reports, is willing to give the big infielder a tryout.

* * *

Joseph Paterno of Brockton, a football, track and lacrosse star at Boston University a few years ago, has been appointed lacrosse coach at B. U. Following the announcement of his appointment yesterday, a meeting of candidates was called and 15 men reported.

* * *

Harvard's 12-to-2 victory over the Berry Hockey Club at the Arena last night is just another warning for Yale. At the present pace, it looks as if the Crimson could "take" any college hockey team in the country.

* * *

The Syracuse University boxing team, Eastern Intercollegiate champions for the last two years and a favorite for team honors again this year, will meet the Harvard boxing team in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Les Canadiens And Boston Bruins At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Canadiens
Galbraith, lw	rw,	Gagnon
Barry, c	c,	Morenz
Clapper, rw	lw,	Joliat
Wilcox, ld	rd,	S. Mantha
Shore, rd	ld,	Carson
Thompson, g	g,	Chabot

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, O'Neil, Siebert, Smith, Lane, Oliver, Smillie. Canadien spares—Larochelle, G. Mantha, Lepine, Burke, Bourgault, Mondou, Riley, Raymond, Portland.

Known as the "Flying Frenchmen," but hardly more than fluttering this season, Canadiens invade the Boston Garden for the first of a home-and-home series with the Boston Bruins. The two meet again in Montreal Saturday. Canadiens are battling for a playoff position and need every victory they can get.

Strange as it may be Canadiens have won four out of six games with the best team in either division, Toronto, but against the lowly Bruins have lost four straight. Games between Boston and Canadiens in past seasons always have been interesting and there is no reason to suppose that tonight will not unfold another interesting affair.

Any time Canadiens are billed for appearance the publicity must evolve around the two great favorites, Aurel Joliat and Howie Morenz. The latter has not been at his best this season until now, having started slowly, and then dropping out of play with a bad ankle for several games. The last game here Morenz did not accompany the team.

The Bruins have recalled Don Smillie from the Cubs. Smillie signed with the locals while Shore was suspended and later dropped to the minor league team for seasoning. He came here as a defenseman, but Manager Ross sent him to the Cubs as a center man. He will replace Peggy O'Neil, who is unable to play and needs relief.

* * *

This matter of converting Don Smillie from the defense to center is a personal disappointment to the writer. His first two appearances with the Bruins found him doing nicely as a defenseman and his shot was a beauty. Now he is struggling at center ice with no shot at all. Manager Art Ross probably will prove his judgment correct in the long run, but that does not curb the present disappointment.

* * *

If Canadiens could play Toronto teams they would easily win titles, providing past history is used to judge by. In 10 seasons of play the Toronto teams have won a series from the Montreal Frenchmen only once, in 1928-29. Three times they have tied.

* * *

Canadiens have reached the playoff no less than seven successive seasons.

* * *

Many great hockey players go season after season without gaining deserved fame. Sylvio Mantha, Canadien defenseman, is one such player. He broke in with the club during the 1923-24 season and began to improve rapidly under the tutelage of Herb Gardiner, now manager of Philadelphia. He is so smooth and neat while at work that little notice is taken of him. He wastes no time in colorful antics to please the crowd and only the real students of hockey know his value.

Bowdoin Elects Bay State Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 1—Walter H. Billings '35 of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., has been elected captain of the Bowdoin College hockey team. He has been a regular for three years and is considered one of the best players in the Bowdoin ranks in years.

French Tennis Stars Arrive

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Jean Borotra, veteran French tennis star, arrived yesterday at the head of a youthful team which is to compete in the national indoor championships and in a special series against United States players. With him were Andre Merlin, Christian Boussus and Paul Feret.

Andrew Ponzi Wins Billiards Crown

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia won the world pocket billiard championship from Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland last night, defeating the defending titleholder, 750 to 607, in a challenge match played in six blocks. The 750 points were made in 64 innings.

Rudolph won only two blocks, one Tuesday night and the last one last night, but his final bid fell short as the challenger accumulated the necessary 125 points to complete his total in 18 innings while Rudolph was scoring 199. Ponzi, who issued the challenge after finishing second to Rudolph in the world title tournament at Chicago in December, averaged 11.88 points for the match.

In winning the title the Philadelphian set a new challenge match high run record of 153. He completed this in the third block Tuesday afternoon when he added 42 to an unfinished run of 111 from the previous night. The old record was 101, held by E. Ralph Greenleaf, former champion.

Wales Uses Aviation As Bait for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF—Wales is calling aviation to its aid in plans to attract more visitors to its emerald mountain scenery during 1934.

Porthcawl, Swansea and Tenby are included in proposed daily holiday services for the summer. The service between Cardiff and Bristol is proving successful and is to be maintained. Holiday flights and air pageants are to provide added attractions at seaside resorts.

Devens Will Report Late

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Four more Yankees were added to the list of ball players whose contracts have been signed and tucked away in the office safe yesterday, but one of them, Charley Devens, will not be with the club when spring training starts at St. Petersburg, Fla. Devens sent word that he will not be in condition to report until the middle of April. The other three were Tony Lazzeri, the veteran second baseman; Pitcher Hormidas Aube, who was farmed to Atlanta last season, and Outfielder Myrll Hoag, who was with Newark. The signing of this quartet left only nine Yanks who have not been heard from.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

Est. 1890 Originators of DANISH PASTRY
Gertner's
The Talk of New York
Full Course Dinner 75c
Club Luncheon 55c
1380 BROADWAY (37TH)
Our 711 Seventh Ave. store is open Sundays

Jane Davis Pastry Shop
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Jean Elizabeth Tea Room
129 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon, 25c to 50c
Dinner, 50c, 75c and 85c
OPEN SUNDAYS

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS
Dollys
LUNCH
DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
440 ALBEE SQUARE
Opposite the Front Entrance of Loeser's

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
460 MAIN STREET

Restaurants

SIMSBURY, CONN.

The Pettibone Tavern
Look for the old Eagle Sign
Food and Lodging for Man and Motor on the College Highway Between Farmington and Simsbury 10 Miles from Hartford
A delightful old New England Inn, furnished with fine old Antiques. Excellent Cooking. Private bath with every Room. A nice place to stop or stay.
TELEPHONE:—SIMSBURY 203

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal)
Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
EMPIRE B'way

The Home Forum

You Who Love Trees

TO A Young Forester:

You have chosen to spend your rich young life in the noble company of trees. Even as I write your quiet tread feels woodland paths underfoot, your watchful eyes are quick to note the broken branch that seeks your help, the sapling that wins from you its chance to grow.

It seems but yesterday that you used to trudge along the trail ahead of me, eager to find and master all rough places, but mindful to point me the smooth; exhilarated over breaking through a tangled undergrowth, yet remembering to hold back the low whipping branches as I caught up to your ready lead. At home you were a restless, noisy imp who drove us frantic with your whippersnapping. But whenever your feet trod woodland paths and your shock of red-brown hair was shadowed by a laced canopy of branches, you were instantly one with the forest—soft-spoken, swift as a young Indian, long ago preluding the quiet thinker you are today, the sure-footed, resourceful young woodsman who prefers in place of human chatter the silent speech of tall timber, who is so in love with mountain tops that he must linger after the others to woo each one alone.

I would give you gifts from my treasure—you who have chosen to live with trees.

* * *

First I would choose for you a lonely stand of tall pines, inky black against a sunset sky. From them the forest has long since gone away, replaced by homes, whose lights shine squares of orange through the lavender dusk. But these tall sentinels, pictured boldly in nature's sable brush work, maintain their virgin dignity; and as the sky flushes with rose, pales to lemon, and grays to darkness, these survivors of a vanished forest offer a blessing of ancient woods to all near by who nightly contemplate the flaming west.

Many are the juniper hills I would give you, my young forester, but one above all else. For, cupped in a hollow from which the rocky ground slopes up swiftly, is a precious little pond. Around it pointed junipers stand, small and tall. Over them play shifting lights, cloud shadows, clinging silver mists and steely spears of slanting rain. Under gray winter skies, when the water stiffens to milky white, juniper spires stand drifted with snow. Under summer skies puffed with clouds, when the little pond ripples softly blue, in its depths a hundred dark green fingers, short and long, reach downward.

I would give you my memory of the majesty of live-oaks of our South, with their crisp holly-like leaves and their great spreading limbs festooned with ghost-gray moss. I would bring you tall branchless avenues under the turpentine pines of the Carolinas, the pungent smell of resin, the soft shush-shush from the needles stirring high up yonder in the half-light.—And I would tuck in the grace of white birches that fringe pine-clothed shores of a favorite Maine lake.

You who love the sweeping slopes of Mt. Washington, dark with trees, must have this my treasure of many years' possession. A long straight road in the Colorado Rockies, soft, springy, and red brown, cuts through a high canyon of tall firs, and stretches onward to a mountain square ahead. Dark green of tree tops, red brown of polelike trunks lavender blue of snow-streaked mountain—is this gift from Colorado's "Western Slope" in the Arapahoes. I tie it with scent of forest, with the lilt of clear high air.

Here, too, is a great cottonwood that dwarfed our cottage in the mesa country. Whispering, whispering, its leaves ever restless, its huge gray limbs blotched with white, it will always speak to me of that summer on the western plains. You, in the years to come, will cross our vast dry inland ocean many times, your thought upon the firs and hemlocks of the Yellowstone, or the mighty sequoias of Yosemite; yet I give you this gift of giant cottonwood. Its like has stood guard in the treeless land of the Dakotas, has blessed many a wistful, courageous pioneer cabin of the old Northwest.

* * *

But my choice of gifts for you were incomplete without the tall dark cypresses of Italian villas. Blackly their heights accent cool marble fountains. Erectly they march up the hill from the Arno to Fiesole. Nor must I leave ungiven the tufted poplars of northern France. Tall, wind-twisted, they mark straight roads, like a double line of strange Brobdingnagian feather dusters upside down, waving pollarded heads against sky and cloudbank, tossed by winds that pause to turn huge sails of windmills.

And—if you will forgive me—I bring you yet another gift from this land across the sea, a gift I do not want you to forget—you who are young, and thoughtful. I bring you my scarred memory of the shattered bones of trees, lifting bleak arms from a chalk-white, war-wrenched land. Trees that once as living forest, tempered the air, softened the breeze, held fresh waters richly at their roots. Stark skeletons of trees, victims of man's pitiful hate and folly. The trees of No-Man's Land. Take this gift with the rest; so may one Young Forester be the more earnest in determining that men shall not war.

You, who choose to spend your life in the great company of trees, will let me tuck among my gifts the charm of silver pussywillows spreading into catkins, down where the swamp oozes up among the alders; the quaint sturdiness of a baby pine I transplanted to our lower field; the loveliness of each pink rosette on a small Bechtel flowering crab in the spring garden. You will know with what content I set in each new tree from the nursery, digging its hole deep and wide, spreading its roots with affectionate care and filling in earth rich in food for the new friend.

You have chosen the forest way—the deep and quiet way of living; the hours of watching from some high tower, the compassionate setting-in of tender seedlings, the gentle care for shy animals in our National Parks, the long, long months among deep snows before spring comes to open up the roads and trails. You have chosen this, and the choice is safe with you. Take these gifts from my treasure store—you who love trees.

M. J. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Arthur S. Goss

The Silence of the Winter Woods

Killarney Waters

My acquaintance with the lakes began with an extended walk along their eastern side. Killarney town, on their northern borders, was my starting point, and I continued to the opposite end of the group, ten miles southward. Around the large lower lake is a pleasant, alluvial country of gentle slopes, where the grass flourishes, and the trees grow spreading and stately. But of this I saw less than I could wish, for the ribbon of winding roadway which I followed was so hemmed in by the walls of the adjoining estates of the aristocracy that I might almost as well have been in a tunnel. Not until the middle lake was half passed did I find freedom. Then the wayside walls dwindled and disappeared, and the road, instead of being crowded far back from the shore by the broad parks of the gentry, came down to the borders of the water.

The landscape, meanwhile, had undergone a change, and was wrinkled into little hills that constantly grew more rugged, and the shade trees gave way to wild forest growths that had an almost tropical luxuriance. There were beeches, elms and oaks clad in their spring greens, and there were pines and drooping larches. Ivy vines crept up the tall tree trunks, and the ground was hidden by a tangle of dark, glossy holly and arbutus. I doubt if any woodland rivalling this in rich and varied profusion exists in all Britain. The forest, however, is not extensive, and after a few miles the trees are less lofty and less exuberant, and I found little left of the woods in the vicinity of the upper lake save stunted and infrequent patches growing among the rude gray crags at the foot of the mountain ridges. Where there was soil here, it was mostly a barren heath or a peaty bogland; but in the rocky ravines were streams of crystal as refreshing as they were pellucid, and I could hear the pleasant sound of distant waterfalls. Best of all, the waste was wholly unfenced, and there was nothing to prevent my wandering at will, and getting all the changing views the region afforded. I enjoyed this thoroughly, and by the time I was ready to turn back I had concluded that the little upper lake, with its many islets and irregular shores and wild surroundings, was the most satisfying of the three. — CLIFTON JOHNSON, in "The Isle of the Shamrock." (New York: Macmillan.)

Butterflies

Today is the festival of butterflies;
I never saw so many sink and rise,
Now parted, and now winsomely coquetting,
About this garden's light-drenched paradise.

The burning blue without a cloud, in tone
With their gayety, sports her white, high-flown
Gymnastic tumblers kissing on the wing,
Gamboling, recovering, dropping like a stone—

But, below, the garden's many packed delights
Embarrass with choice the fleet of shining sprites;
They anchor, they break from white-gold marguerites,
They swirl in vortices where phlox invites,

Their multiple mites of shadow veer and tack
About the hollyhock's border-pools of black;
They fleck the sheer white wall, and flirt with gables,
But, always, always, rapturous they come back,

To dance on liquid light for hours and hours
Their intricate patterns, with subtler sense than ours,
As if they followed fantastic fugues in ether
And symphonies flung from colors of the flowers.

GOEFFREY JOHNSON.

Franklin and His Grandson

IN HIS essay on "Beauty," Emerson writes: "The inhabitants of cities suppose that the country landscape is pleasant only half the year. I please myself with the graces of the winter scenery, and believe that we are as much touched by it as by the genial influences of summer. To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds, every hour, a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again." In this photograph the artist has recorded a glimpse of the beauty that lies in a corner of the woods, after the first fall of snow. You can almost smell the clean cool air that seems to belong to the winter woods. So strange and sweet and still it seems here, where the fir trees are weighed down with glittering snow. We are impressed more than ever with the silence, which broods over field and forest. There is a calm serenity, as of duties done, and a patient waiting, while rootlets far below are resting until spring's busy days are here again.

There is color, too, when one looks away from the black and white etching of trees and snow. There is mauve and silver in the faded milkweed pods that still gallantly face the breeze, and tints of bronze in the willow rods down by the river. The slender birch trees are touched with gold, where the sunlight glances through, and over all is the sky, a soft gray blue.

Benny had promised to be good. As he had been good about his work and his play in the house in Market Street in Philadelphia, so he was good in the cramped, stuffy cabin on board the Reprisal. . . .

He was good in Versailles, when they showed him the palace of the Kings of France, and in Paris, when, for the first time he set eyes on the tumultuous life of a great city, with narrow streets, full of coaches, poverty and luxury. He was good in his room in the Hôtel d'Hambourg, in the Rue de l'Université, where they finally came to rest and began a new life together with the New Year.

Everywhere he was good and obedient; but his big eyes, round with astonishment, gazed at all this as though it were a dream.

He was good when his grandfather took him to M. d'Hourville's boarding school at Passy, and he found himself alone among all the little French boys, noisy and curious, who never got tired of staring at the little "insurgent." He was so good that his grandfather called him "a special good Boy."

He could scarcely be anything but good. He knew neither their games, nor their language, nor their ways. He could do nothing but stare back at them, and run about and live among them, all alone, like an animal of another species among other animals not unfriendly, who did not chase him, but who did not make friends with him either.

He did not start his games again until spring came, when he was sent to M. Lecoeur's boarding school and his grandfather established himself near him on the heights of Passy, at the Hôtel de Valentinois. Here, at least, he merged into the crowd of little French boys, whether he was going to class in his pretty school uniform, or riding on horseback in his fine grey buckskin breeches, or attending his dancing-master's lessons.

Here he found other little "insurgents" like himself, in particular Deane and Cochran, with whom he struck up a friendship. With them he could now romp about, and thanks to them, Professor Lecoeur, with all his respects and regards, sent Doctor Franklin, at the same time as the hairdresser's, the breeches-maker's and the shoemaker's accounts, a bill for the windowpanes which Monsieur his grandson had broken.

Then, on Sundays, the boys all went together to lunch with the illustrious Doctor. Around the table, laden with stewed-fruit dishes and plates of fruit, they found Americans living in Paris, merchants, ships' captains, diplomats, consuls, spies and traitors, accompanied by their wives, who had come to render homage to the philosopher. . . .

Benny strove to please him in everything. For his sake he "swotted" over his French, applied himself to his drawing-board, and "made leg" to the best advantage with those strong little legs of his, set off by their black silk breeches. He accepted France, and made himself French to please his grandfather—so much so that, in the dream in which he was immersed, America ended by seeming to him the most remote and unreal of imaginary places.

One fine day the Doctor realized the fact and was surprised at it. Benny was a regular little Frenchman; he bowed and walked French fashion; he played French games and was familiar with all those little conventions which make up the mystery of daily life in an old country. It would not have taken much for him to cry, "Long live the King!" . . .

The Doctor was shocked at all this. His grandson a French dandy—one of those fellows with red heels! He must lose no time in remedying such a state of things; and, without losing any, Doctor Franklin put himself in the way of making Benny a good Puritan. "I intend him for a Presbyterian as well as a Republican," he said. He sent him off to Geneva.—BERNARD FAY, in "The Two Franklins." (Boston; Little, Brown.)

КОДЕКСЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ДРЕВНЕМ Риме важные сообщения препровождались на деревянной покрытой воском дощечке, называемой кодексом, на которой острым инструментом были выгравированы письмена. Заимствованное нами оттуда слово "кодекс" означает теперь, между другими определениями—"законодательство; свод законов, изданных всенародной властью; собрание абсолютных установлений." В настоящее время слово "кодекс," в смысле "регламента," связано в нашем представлении с промышленностью. В наш просвещенный век всякий кодекс должен несомненно являться выразителем самых лучших современных понятий о правосудии и справедливости в взаимоотношениях людей. Будучи принят теми, для кого он был составлен, такой кодекс регулирует их действиями в пределах сроков состоявшегося соглашения. Можно смело предположить, что система постановлений, выработанная для поддержания и защиты интересов большинства, встретит поддержку, которую она заслуживает.

В гораздо меньшей степени признаем мы факт, что с давних пор человечество, индивидуально или коллективно, живет и проявляет свою деятельность, подчиняясь некоему правовому режиму, предписанному нам более или менее незаконно нашими же собственными свойствами ложного мышления, нашей необдуманной готовностью принять всякие обычаи, традиции, веру в наследственность, подчиняясь режиму внушенному нам боязнью вредного влияния той или другой пищи, погоды, старости и т. д. В одной проповеди, произнесенной в Бостоне, Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, сказала следующее: "Смертные, т. е. смертные умы создают законы, управляющие их телом, создают в том же непосредственном порядке, в каком люди проводят законодательные акты и утверждают карательные законы" (The People's Idea of God, стр. II). Говоря же вообще о законах смертных верований, она сказала еще следующее: "Кодекс этот издевается над радостью и либо немедленно, либо впоследствии приводит нас к смерти." (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 257).

Поскольку смертные согласны подчиниться контролю своих собственных ложных представлений, постольку им приходится на себе же испытывать вредные от этого последствия. Постепенно, однако, становится известным, что только всеобщим согласием и подчинением об'ясняется некая кажущаяся авторитетной власть разных распространенных теорий и расовых верований. Поэтому каждый всегда может освободиться от такого процесса мысли, сбросив с себя путы ограничений.

К этому именно и побуждает людей Иисус Христос. Он зная, что смертным нужно показать ошибочность такой ленивой уступки ложным представлениям и пробудить их к сознанию того факта, что человек и вселенная управляются на самом деле одним только законом Бога, законом Любви, Духа, Разума. Отзывчивой толпе людей Он дал доказательства того, что закон этот действует везде,—неизменно и не лицеприятно, что во все времена целью этого закона было благословлять, охранять и поддерживать. Принять охотно и довершив предначертания Божьего Закона,—значить встать под сень его влияния и пользоваться его благами. Подчеркивая важность признания истинной власти, Павел сказал: "Неужели вы не знаете, что, кому вы отдаете себя в рабы для послушания, того вы и рабы, кому повинуетесь, или рабы греха и смерти, или послушания к праведности?"

Что человек находится в родстве с Богом—есть тот чудесный факт, к сознанию которого нас побуждает теперь Христианская Наука, и она-же учит нас познавать Его законы. Христианская Наука заявляет, что человек—духовная идея Бога; что человек существовал всегда и будет существовать, как выражение божественного Разума; что божественным разумением он снабжен всеми умственными и душевными качествами, чтобы познавать и творить добро. Это наше понимание вседесущия и всемогущества Разума беспрестанно предлагает человечеству возможности для дальнейшего продвижения и для успешного претворения в дело всех истинных побуждений и желаний.

Если мы согласны с основными понятиями о Боге и человеке, и если мы от них не отступаем, то влияние их скажется во всех обстоятельствах жизни. Эти истины одинаково применимы, как к исцелению физических недугов, так и к разрешению вопросов нравственного характера, а также, проблемм промышленных и финансовых. В нашей ежедневной жизни либо все образуется гармонично, либо все расстраивается,—исключительно в зависимости от того, равняемся-ли мы на Божий закон, когда нам приходится обдумывать какие-нибудь затруднительные обстоятельства, или же беспечно идем по линии наименьшего сопротивления навстречу "абсолютным установлениям" смертного неведения.

Приведем следующий пример; одна особа, начинавшая изучать Христианскую Науку, страдала в течении многих лет часто повторяющимся насморком, который прежде чем исчезнуть, всегда проходил чрез три мучительные фазы. Наконец ее озарила мысль, что для подобного положения вещей не было никаких оснований. Если одно и то-же явление постоянно повторялось, то просто потому, что в своем ложном представлении она сперва мысленно давала ему форму, затем оживала его появления и наконец покорялась ему, как чему-то неизбежному. И вот, переменив свой образ мыслей, она увидела, что так же в ея власти отказаться теперь от подчинения регламента смертного разума, как прежде она ему повиновалась. Неуклонно признавая одно лишь присутствие и управление Бога, добра, она скоро отделалась от своего недуга. Начиная с самых таких простых вещей, мы постепенно улучшаем и одухотворяем наше представление о кодексах, пока, наконец, звучащий призыв Христианской Науки, данный нам на стр. 307 книги текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," не будет всеми понят и признан: "Человек не был создан на основании материи, и не было ему велено повиноваться материальным законам, которые Дух никогда не создавал; одни лишь духовные статуты, высший закон Разума являются его достоянием."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Bouquet: Early Spring

Black glass the vase, translucent where the light
Strikes through with amber shaft; and creamy white
The freesia blossoms, half-afloat in space
On stems as thin as grass; the fine green lace
Of ferns makes misty background for the frail
Young spears of purple iris, hothouse-pale.
Too-early fragile beauty, blooming here,
Shadows the promise of the lusty year.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

Codes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ANCIENT Rome important communications were conveyed by means of a wax-covered board called a codex on which the message was carefully pricked out in characters with a sharp-pointed instrument. Our word "code," thus derived means, among several other definitions, "A system of laws; a compilation of laws by public authority; a system of arbitrary regulations." Today we are thinking of codes especially in connection with industry. In this enlightened age a code should most certainly represent the best thought of the time regarding just and fair practice in human relationships; and when accepted by those for whom it was drawn up, it governs their activity for the duration of the agreement. It is safe to assume that any such system of regulations worked out to maintain and protect the interests of the greatest number would receive the support it merits.

However, it may not be readily recognized that mankind has long been operating, individually and collectively, under regulations of another sort, regulations more or less arbitrarily imposed by wrong habits of thought, unreasoning acceptance of custom, tradition, or heredity, or by fear of bad results from food, weather, age, and so forth. In a sermon delivered in Boston, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, stated (The People's Idea of God, p. 11), "Mortals, *alias* mortal minds, make the laws that govern their bodies, as directly as men pass legislative acts and enact penal codes." Again, speaking of the law of mortal belief in general, she said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 257), "It is a code whose modes trifle with joy, and lead to immediate or ultimate death."

So, in the degree that mortals are submissive to this control by their own false beliefs, they experience the resultant hampering effects. But it is gradually becoming recognized that only the general acceptance of popular theories or racial beliefs gives them whatever authority they seem to possess. Hence it is always possible for anyone to come out from such a state of thought and to shake off its limitations.

This is what Jesus encouraged men to do. He knew that mortals must be shown the fallacy of their supine surrender to false concepts, and must be awakened to the fact that man and the universe are in reality governed only by the law of God, the law of Love, Spirit, Mind. He proved to receptive multitudes that this law operates everywhere without change or partiality, and that its design at all times is to bless, protect, and sustain. To accept willingly and trustingly the provisions of God's law is to come under its sheltering influence and share in its beneficence. Stressing the importance of this correct recognition of authority, Paul asked, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

In our day Christian Science is arousing the consciousness of men to the glorious fact of man's relationship to God and to an understanding of His law. It proclaims that man is the spiritual idea of God; that he has always existed and must ever continue to exist as the expression of divine Mind; that he is equipped by divine intelligence with every mental quality wherewith to know and do good. This understanding of Mind as omnipresent and omnipotent offers to mankind unceasing opportunity to progress and to bring to successful expression every right motive and desire.

Such truths about God and man, accepted and held to, are effective in every situation. They apply equally to the healing of physical difficulties and to moral, industrial, and financial problems. In fact, our everyday life is rendered harmonious or discordant as our thought about the situations which confront us is intelligently held in line with God's law or conforms lazily to the "arbitrary regulations" of mortal ignorance.

To illustrate, a young student of Christian Science had long suffered from frequent colds which always had passed through three distressing stages before they finally disappeared. At last her thought was awakened to see that there was no reason for this state of affairs, for plainly the recurrence of these experiences was only a repetition of that which her false sense first outlined, then expected, and lastly accepted as inevitable. She saw that as she had been yielding consent to this code of mortal mind, so now by a change of thought she could refuse to be any longer governed by it. Steadfastly acknowledging only the presence, power, and government of God, good, she was freed from that difficulty. By such simple beginnings can our sense of codes be improved and spiritualized until at last the ringing challenge of Christian Science, given on page 307 of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is universally understood and acknowledged: "Man was not created from a material basis, nor bidden to obey material laws which Spirit never made; his province is in spiritual statutes, in the higher law of Mind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Abyss of Sand

Since my memories have taken me back to Along Bay and I have again in dream retraced Henriette Passage and sailed through the maze of reefs and little islands, I should like, before forgetfulness comes on apace, to pause once more at Cat-ba Island, where we stopped one evening.

Its somber mass drew my attention while we were yet some distance away, and I decided that we would spend the night here. It is a rocky stretch of land dominated by a high peak, and its arid sides are pierced by caverns that but a little while since afforded refuge to pirates. Tiny islands break the surrounding sea into froth. Cat-ba, which means Abyss of Sand, is populated solely by Chinese, who live by fishing or selling things to fishermen. There are only two Frenchmen here: the customs official whose little ocher-walled fortress rises at the end of the bay, and the wireless operator, whose house is on the summit.

The wife of the customs official, who spends her time making slips from her flowers and raking her garden-paths, finds life at Cat-ba as comfortable as in a provincial corner of France. The singular setting does not even astonish her, and she has ceased to think of danger. . . . By this time she is familiar with all the different kinds of animals, and she laughs heartily at the queer tricks, especially those of the monkeys. One morning last week she attended, in her own garden, military maneuvers of those "bandar-logs" that stirred Kipling's enthusiasm.

At a given cry from one of them, they came scampering, bounding, leaping, from behind rocks, from the midst of the tangled undergrowth, advancing upon the village. The offensive was so sudden that it left speechless the few Chinese who were about in their gardens. Some eighty in all, crowned with an identical white tuft, they came on in little bands and sections, each one apparently knowing his objective. Before the alarm could be given, before a single Chinese had had time to arm himself, the monkeys were masters of the situation. In the wink of an eye, they pillaged everything, despoiled every last tree and bush. Then, barking like a pack of hounds, they triumphantly retreated to the heights, loaded with papayas, oranges, and bunches of bananas, which they carried on their backs. — From "On the Mandarin Road," by ROLAND DORGELES. (New York: Century.)

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Financial:- Market Quotations

Slow, Listless Trading Without Much Variation

Stocks Blow Hot and Cold Making No Headway in Any Direction

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Financial markets suffered from intermittent cold spells today although the economic weather continued fair.

Stocks sulked during the first hour or so, then drooped under a brief selling wave which was attributed partly to discouraged liquidation and partly to the heavy rumor crop. Business and industrial news was still good. But Wall Street was in a worrying mood.

Shares of the J. C. Penney Company got up nearly 3 points following publication of an excellent 1933 earnings statement. Some of the amusement group, including Loew's and Pathe, again bucked the trend with gains of fractions to a point.

Few Sharp Drops

U. S. Smelting dropped 6, and Allied Chemical 2. The motors eased, and the utilities were diffident. The rails were fairly steady. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, American Smelting, United Aircraft and others were down fractionally to around a point.

About the only thing that financial observers could say of the situation was that the market was in a "backing and filling" area. It was reiterated also that various stocks seem a bit high-priced when measured by present and even potential earnings.

Some optimistic developments were thought to have been pretty well discounted by a number of issues.

Bond Trading Slow

Trading in the bond market moved at a slow pace during the first half of the day and again the trend of values was irregular.

In many of the secondary issues and in some of the prime ratings as well small transfers were enough to put prices up or down ½ point or so. There was no uniformity of trend in any group, but for the most part changes were narrow.

A few of the utility and communications classifications sagged owing to a lack of support. Consolidated Gas 5½s yielded half a point, and Postal Telegraph 5s dropped a point. Rails which bettered their position by small margins included some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Canadian Pacific debentures, Missouri Pacific 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s. There were fractional losses in Southern Pacific 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

A little ground was lost by American & Foreign Power 5s, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 5½s and Shell Union Oil 5s, against moderate gains in American Smelting 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Texas Corp. 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

There was general inaction in the U. S. Government list with prices narrowly irregular. Treasury 4s rose 4-32s of a point and the 3¾s showed a like loss, which measured the maximum swing.

Traders moved cautiously in the foreign division in which few important price changes were recorded during the early trading. Slight improvement marked Belgium 7s, Brazil 6½s, Canada 4s and German 7s. Italy 7s slipped off half a point.

Chicago Grain Prices Average Lower Today

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Lower prices on wheat formed the rule today, largely as a result of March 1 bearish estimates on the condition of domestic winter wheat.

Tentative figures put the 1934 probable production of United States Winter wheat at 475,000,000 bushels, compared with 351,000,000 harvested last year. Unofficial returns suggested that abandonment of winter wheat acreage would be only about normal this season.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅜-⅝ under yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅛ higher, oats ⅛-¼ down, and provisions unchanged.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; market dull.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments steady.

Curb: Easy; industrials sag.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Quiet; higher cables; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Steady; steadier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; crop figures bearish.

Corn: Firm; shipping demand active.

Cattle: Slow; steady to 25c lower, top $7.25.

Hogs: 5-10c higher; top $4.70.

Foreign

London: A confident undertone was maintained on the stock exchange today as business expanded. Industrials, giltedged securities, and commodity shares were firm, while transatlantic issues held steady. Gold mining shares developed irregularity and foreign issues were dull. The market closed steady.

Paris: The violent drop in the price of Citroen shares from 360 to 285 and the continued heaviness of Rentes induced a wave of selling on the Bourse. Prices declined, only Suez and South African gold mining shares showing strength. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: After a firm beginning, prices on the Boerse met with realizing which caused a weaker close.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	106.30	106.20	—.10
May	107.40	107.30	—.10
July	108.40	108.30	
October	109.60	109.50	—.10
December	110.20	110.10	—.10

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.1	Feb.28
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	4700	9⅞	9	9½	9¼	
30⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	7000	30¾	30	30¾	30½	
11	7¾		Addressograph	700	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜	
223½	119¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13700	20	19¼	19⅝	19¾	
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	4000	4	3⅞	4	4	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Alleg pf ww xxx	400	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf ww	300	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛	
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	700	9	8¾	9	8½	
160¾	144	.6	Allied Chem	2700	151	149¾	151	153	
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	2700	19¼	18	18½	19	
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	700	47¾	47⅜	47½	47⅝	
36	28	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	28½	28	28½	28¼	
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	18½	18½	18½	20	
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	45½	45½	45½		
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2200	10⅛	10	10	10¼	
64	46⅛		Am Beet Sug pf	80	57	57	57	58	
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	33	32½	32½	33	
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	2700	102¼	100½	102	102¼	
140	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	139½	139½	139½		
33⅜	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	4100	28⅞	27½	28⅞	27¾	
56¼	38⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	600	50	49	50		
12¾	6½	..	Am Chain	100	11	11	11	11½	
52	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
62½	49		Am Com Alcohol	4000	50¾	49	50¼	49⅝	
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
13¾	7¾	..	Am En & Pow	5100	9¾	9¼	9¾	10	
30	17	..	Am & For P pf	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24¾	
25	12	..	Am & For P 6	200	18¼	17⅞	18¼	19¼	
17½	9¾	..	Am & For P 2 pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	19½	19½	19½	20	
10½	4	..	Am Hide & L	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
40	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	200	36	36	36	36½	
16	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1700	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	
45	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	200	42	42	42		
11	6½	..	Am International	1000	9⅛	8¾	9	9⅛	
1⅜	⅞	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38¾	20¼	..	Am Loco	1700	34½	33⅜	33⅝	34¾	
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	68	68	68	69	
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	4000	24	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	
31⅜	21	1½	Am News	110	29¾	29½	29¾	30	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	7000	9⅛	8¾	9¼	9⅛	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20½	
17⅜	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	7000	15	14½	14⅞	14⅜	
28	17½	..	Am Rooling Mill	200	25	23⅜	24⅞	24¾	
48	36	3	Am Safety Razor	900	48	47	48	47½	
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	600	6	5¾	5⅝	6⅛	
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	26000	45¾	43½	44¼	44⅞	
108⅛	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	108¼	108¼	108¼	107¾	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	2900	21⅜	20½	21¾	21½	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	75	75	75		
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	53¼	52¾	53⅛	53¼	
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4000	120½	118¾	120⅜	120½	
12	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	700	10⅛	9½	9⅞	10⅛	
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	120	24	22½	23	24½	
27⅛	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4700	21½	20¾	21	21½	
83⅜	61⅝	..	Am Woolen	1700	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
3¼	1¼	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	73½	72¾	72⅞	74¼	
9	5⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2½	2¼	2½		
17⅜	13½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	2⅛	2	2⅛		
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Co	7000	15	14½	14¾	14¾	
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap	1400	20½	20½	20½	20¾	
31½	27½	1	Anchor Cap pf	80	88	88	88	88	
87	76¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	27½	27½	27½	28	
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Del pf	100	86	86	86	86¼	
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour of Ill	4900	6⅛	5¾	6	6	
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	400	3	2¾	2⅞	3	
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2000	60½	58¾	60¼	59½	
8¾	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	6¾	6½	6¾	7⅛	
2½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16½	
71	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	71	71	71	71	
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	8000	66	64	64⅞	64⅞	
85½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	82	
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	46½	45¾	46½	48	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2900	30⅞	30½	30½	30½	
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	900	44½	44	44	44½	
97	82	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	97	97	97		
57	47¾	2§	Auburn Auto	7900	52¾	50¼	51⅜	52	
16½	7	..	Austin Nichols	4500	16½	14¼	16½	14¼	
56½	46	3	Austin Nichols A	20	58½	56½	56½	56½	
10¾	7⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	12000	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	

—B—

16	12½	..	Baldwin Loco	11900	13⅛	12½	13	13	
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	44	44	44		
34½	32¼		Balt & Ohio	9700	30	28⅝	29⅝	30⅛	
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	900	32¼	31½	32	33¼	
46¼	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	43	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	24¼	24¼	24¼		
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	2700	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅝	
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	7600	13	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	
14½	12½	1½	Ben Ind Loan	400	13⅛	13	13⅛	13¼	
23⅞	23¼	..	Bendix Aviation	7900	19⅛	18½	19	19¼	
33¾	26½	25b	Best & Co	400	30¾	30½	30½	31¼	
49½	37¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	17900	45¼	43½	44⅜	44¾	
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	75	75	75	74½	
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	36½	36	36	36	
16¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14	
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	20	24	24	24	25	
98	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	98	98	98	24½	
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	4000	61¾	60	60¾	60⅝	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1400	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅞	
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	1000	24¾	23⅝	24¼	24	
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	7000	15⅞	15⅜	15½	15½	
36¼	31½		Brooklyn Man T	400	31	30½	31	31	
47½	41	.6	Brooklyn Q P	200	43¼	43¼	43¾		
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8¾	8¾	8⅝	..	
9⅜	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1400	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛	
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	34⅜	32	32	34⅜	
5⅝	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1700	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
15½	7¾	..	Buuard	1400	14	13¼	14	13⅜	
4¾	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
4½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	16½	16¼	16¼	16½	
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
5⅝	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞	1½	..	Butte & Superior	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1300	27¼	26⅛	27	27¼	

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	300	24	24	24	25	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	13	13	13	13⅜	
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hacla	1000	5⅛	5	5	5⅛	
29¼	24½	1	Canada Dry	200	24¾	24½	24½	24¾	
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	8400	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15½	
32⅜	28½	1f	Cannon Mills	900	32	31	32	31⅜	
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8½	8½	8½	9	
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	3700	74	72½	73⅛	73¾	
32⅜	23⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	28⅞	
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	4100	40	39	40	39⅝	
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	180	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
32⅛	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞	
92	70	..	Central RR of NJ	100	78½	78½	78½		
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	7500	35¼	34	34⅞	35	
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	
15⅞	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛		
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	39½	39¼	39½	39¾	
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4700	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43½	
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5½	5½	5½	6	
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	9½	9⅜	9⅜	10	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5300	10⅞	10¼	10½	10½	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	8900	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1500	23½	22¼	23	23¾	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	..	
11¾	5	..	Chi StP Minn&O pf	50	8	7⅝	7⅝	..	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	4¾	4¾	5	
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&Pac	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
9⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1200	7½	7	7	6½	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	900	27	26	26¼	27	
11⅝	9	..	Childs Company	500	10¼	9¾	10	10½	
60¾	49⅞	1	Chrysler	40100	55⅝	53¾	54¾	55⅛	
24¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	22	21¼	21¼		
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	74	74	74	73	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	11100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17½	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	110	17	15½	17	16¾	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	400	35⅝	34¾	34¾	35¼	
17⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4800	15⅜	15¼	15⅝	15¾	
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	26	24¾	25½	26	
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	6900	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	15⅝	
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75¼	75	75		
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1800	66	64⅜	66	66	
30⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	4200	28¼	27½	28¼	27½	
27	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	27	27	27	..	
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	97½	97¼	97½	97	
44½	38	3	Comm Cred A	500	45	44¾	45	44¼	
29	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	220	28¾	27⅞	28¾	27	
54	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4400	53¼	51⅞	52	52⅝	
102½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	640	102½	102	102½	102	
36¾	26½	.60	Comm Solvents	8500	27¼	26¼	27¼	27¼	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	11600	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	700	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	39	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1200	28¾	27⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
5½	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	2300	16⅜	16	16	16⅜	
48⅜	38⅝	3	Consol Gas	6800	39¼	38¼	39¼	39½	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88	88	88	88	
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	3	
14¼	9⅜	.28b	Consol Oil	9300	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	13	
109	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼		
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅞	
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2900	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6½	..	Container A	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
4¼	2⅜	..	Container B	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	13⅛	13	13⅛	13¼	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾		
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	2300	78½	77⅝	78¼	77½	
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
34⅞	13⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	30¾	29⅞	30¼	30¾	
2⅜	1½	..	Cont Motors	4300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	5900	19¾	18	18⅜	18½	
84⅜	71⅜	3	Corn Products	900	71½	71¼	71¼	71⅜	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1700	7	7	7	7⅛	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32¾	32⅜	32¾	33	
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	600	30	30	30	30	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	39	38¾	38¾		
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1000	33¾	32½	33½	33½	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	7½	7	7¼	7⅜	
47¾	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	40	40	40		
50¾	47	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	44⅜	44	44⅜	44¼	
22⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	20	19	19	19½	
64	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	62¼	62	62¼	63¼	
5¼	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	7500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3100	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	10	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	17	17	17	18	

—D—

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	
34½	28½		Deere & Co	4000	30¾	28⅝	30	30½	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	1200	64	63	64	63⅞	
33⅜	22½	..	Del Lack & W	4900	29	27½	28¾	28¼	
11⅞	5⅝	..	Denver R G pf	600	10	9⅛	10	9¾	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80	81	
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	44	44	44	44¾	
28½	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	600	25½	24⅝	25½	24⅜	
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30	30	30	..	
37	32	1f	Dome Mines	4100	35	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	
22¼	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	10800	23¾	22¼	23	23⅜	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	8200	99⅞	97¾	99½	98⅞	

—E—

12¾	8½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅞	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	900	90	89½	90	90½	
22⅜	13½	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2100	20½	19⅝	20½	19¾	
18¼	11⅝	..	Ellington Schild	300	15½	15½	15½	15⅞	
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7200	28¾	27¾	28½	28⅛	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	500	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	
6⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4200	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7¼	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	15	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¾	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..	
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½	
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	
63	31½	6	Endicott Johnson	200	50	50	50	50	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.1	Feb.28
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	500	6½	5¾	6	6½	
23½	11¾	.50e	Engineers P S 5pf	200	18⅝	18	18⅝	..	
10⅝	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Bg	300	9¼	9	9	9¼	
124½	123½		Erie RR	1900	21	20½	20¾	21½	
27⅞	16		Erie RR 1pf	200	24	22¼	24	24	
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	1100	12⅝	11⅜	12	12¼	
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	9800	21	19½	20¼	20½	
6½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	30	6¼	6	6	6	

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	700	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜	
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	52	52	52	52	
8¾	6⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	6¾	6	6⅝		
5¾	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	4⅜	4	4	4½	
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	3	
30½	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Pre F In	400	30½	30	30	30½	
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	1700	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾	
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	58	57⅝	57⅝	58¼	
17⅞	13⅝	..	Follansbee B	800	14½	14	14	14½	
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	1300	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19	
27½	19⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24	24	24	24¼	
17¼	12¾	..	Foundation	100	13½	13½	13½		
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1700	15½	14½	14½	14⅞	
50⅝	43⅜	2	Freeport Texas	1100

Financial: News and Comment

Lancashire Now Seeks to Regain Its Export Trade

Spokesman Says Objective Is Increase of Two Billion Yards Cloth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—While the Lancashire cotton industry still supplies over 95 per cent of the home market it has lost a great deal of its export trade, according to Mr. Richard Bond, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

"Many of us," says Mr. Bond in his last annual presidential address, "thought 1931 and 1932 were years as bad as we could experience again and survive, but in fact we exported in 1933 only 2,031,000,000 square yards, against 2,197,000,000 in 1932 and 1,716,000,000 in 1931. In pre-war days our exports were in the region of 7,000,000,000 yards. We are probably reconciled to the fact that these conditions can never return.

Seek Cotton Trade Restoration

"Other countries claim the right, which we cannot logically deny them now that we are a protected country, to share with us this great world-wide trade. But it is essential to the economic stability of Great Britain as a whole that means should be found to restore the cotton export trade, if not to pre-war levels, at the very least to something approaching the level of 4,000,000,000 yards enjoyed in the years 1924 to 1929.

"You may put the objective at which we should aim as an increase of from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 yards over last year."

He suggested that there were four lines along which Lancashire must work to recover her lost export trade. In order of importance and urgency there were (1) a solution of the problem of Japanese competition, (2) agreements within the Empire to secure stable markets for their goods, (3) agreements with foreign countries with the same objective, and (4) constant attention to every aspect of their own internal competitive efficiency.

Against Government Control

Opposing any form of government control, Mr. Bond declared that given coöperation by the banks and a united push by the mills the industry could do better for itself than the government could do for it, once things generally began to mend.

"There is a great deal of improvement going on at the present time," he said. "Adversity is a hard mistress, and she has taught Lancashire many lessons. Our efficiency in production, which was always much higher than our vociferous critics imply, is being increased day by day and will go on increasing. Bearing in mind the magnitude of the adjustments Lancashire has had to face, I say without fear of contradiction that there are few communities in the world who could have passed through what we have endured and maintained technical and commercial efficiency at so high a level. I am convinced we are fully able to make what future adjustments are necessary given reasonably favorable conditions."

Chinese Customs Revenue Rises 31 Per Cent in 1933

WASHINGTON, March 1—Notwithstanding reduced trade in 1933, customs revenue collections for all China in that year increased 31 per cent over 1932, according to a report from the American consulate-general, Shanghai.

In terms of United States currency, total customs receipts, covering import, export and interport duties, tonnage dues, flood relief and revenue surtaxes, amounted to $89,073,000 in 1933 compared with $68,149,000 for 1932, an increase of approximately $21,000,000.

The increases, it is pointed out, resulted from higher duties on foreign imports into China and are significant in view of the fact that no customs revenue has been collected from Manchurian ports since June, 1932.

China's customs revenue, after deducting collection charges, the report points out, is used for the payment of foreign loan and outstanding indemnity obligations secured on customs receipts, as well as allotments to the account of the National Loan Sinking Fund and the Administrative Commission to cover amortization and interest charges on internal consolidated debts. The Flood Relief surtax is used principally for the payment of the interest due on the Wheat and Flour Loan of 1931. After all these charges have been deducted such surplus as is available is utilized for the administrative expenses of the National Government.

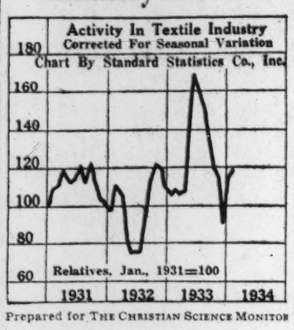
Canada to Investigate Wholesale-Retail Spread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—An investigation of the spread between retail and wholesale prices will be made by a select committee of Commons, it was announced by Prime Minister R. R. Bennett.

In general, the committee will inquire into the distribution in Canada of farm and other natural products, as well as manufactured products, and in particular into (a) the effect of mass buying by department and chain stores upon the regular retail trade, as well as upon the business of manufacturers and producers; (b) the labor conditions prevailing in industries supplying chain and department stores; (c) the relations between the flour milling industry and the bakeries and the effect of such relations upon the latter; (d) the methods prevailing in the marketing of livestock and animal products for domestic consumption and export, and the extent to which the present system affords or restricts opportunity for fair returns to producers.

Activity in Textile Industry Is Greater



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACTIVITY in the textile industry is around the high point of the last three years, except for the extraordinary rise of last summer.

Iowa Corn Farmers Able to Show Fair Earnings for 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, March 1—When a group of eastern Iowa farmers completes some delayed sales and can report corn on which they have federal loans as actually sold, they will have a profit for 1933 larger than that of 1932, according to the second annual report of the Cedar Valley Farm Business Association, compiled by James J. Wallace, Marion, fieldman for the organization. The average net farm income was $2212 in 1933 as compared with a $401 loss the previous year.

"Net farm income" takes into account changes in inventory values, some of which have not yet been converted into cash. One of the gains is the increased value of corn sealed under the warehousing law to obtain federal loans. Increased values of other grains, and work stock help account for this increase.

The records of the 88 farmers in the association also showed an average livestock return of $153 per $100 worth of feed, or $54 more than in 1932.

The average total cash sales of the 88 farms dropped from $4125 in 1932 to $3525 the last year. Total cash expenses, however, dropped only from $3,393 to $3298.

Despite low prices of farm products the last year, 25 per cent of the farmers in the Cedar Valley group showed a net farm income of $4108, or $1896 more than the average of all 88 farms. The one-fourth of the farmers making the lowest profit showed a net farm income of only $746, which was $1466 below the average of all 88 farms. The difference between the high and low profit farms was $2642.

World Consumption Of Tin During 1933 Increases Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Substantial increases in tin consumption by the world's leading industrial countries during 1933 are analyzed in a survey just completed by The Hague statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

World tin consumption for 1933 is officially reported at 127,400 tons, compared with 99,986 tons for 1932.

The most important increases, the report shows, occurred in the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Consumption in the United States increased by 23,533 tons to a total of 58,793 tons; in the United Kingdom by 1455 tons to a total of 19,964 tons; in France by 1289 tons (preliminary) to 9965 tons; and in Germany by 1215 tons to 10,227 tons. A 38 per cent increase in the world's automobile output during 1933 contributed largely to the greater demand for tin.

The use of tin in manufacture in the United States increased from 40,600 tons in 1932 to 60,910 tons in 1933, a gain of 50 per cent. Consumption of tin by the tinplate industry accounted for the greater part of this considerable increase.

The tinplate manufacturers used 28,380 tons, compared with 16,100 tons in the preceding year, a gain of 76 per cent.

Prudential Insurance Co.'s Annual Report

NEWARK, N. J., March 1 (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America, in its annual statement, announces that payments to policy holders or their beneficiaries amounted to $1,654,729,000 "during the four troubled years from 1930 to 1933, inclusive."

Of that total, it said, more than $455,000,000—a figure equalled in only one previous year—was paid out in 1933. Premium income from 22,000,000 holders of 32,000,000 policies was $540,000,000 and total income from all sources was within 5 per cent of the 1932 figure.

"Despite the fact that economic conditions have resulted in the temporary inability of some policy holders to meet their premium payments," the company stated, "it is a significant fact the Prudential's record shows total insurance in force as more than $15,000,000,000, and within 2 per cent of the total at the close of the previous year."

Plan New $2,000,000 Chinese Shipping Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON—A new shipping company is being formed under the initiative of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction to maintain regular service from Canton to Swabue, Swatow, Pakhoi and Hoihow.

The capital for this concern is temporarily fixed at $2,000,000. As a start the Provincial Department of Reconstruction will appropriate $200,000 and the balance will be raised by public subscription.

As the prospective company is to be operated jointly by merchants and the Government, there will be many privileges and concessions.

Investment Trust Preferences Show Decided Changes

Shift From Utility to Petroleum, Auto and Steel Issues Noted

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—Anticipation of industrial recovery brought many changes last year in investment preferences on the part of American investment trust managements, according to Frazier Jelke & Co., whose fifth annual survey of year-end portfolios has just been issued.

Examination of 78 leading trust statements shows a general shifting toward industries giving promise of early recuperation from the depression, such as petroleum, automotive and steel, while public utilities lost popularity in the year. A substantial increase in investments in stocks of railroad equipment manufacturers and of mining companies also is disclosed, the firm points out.

General Motors Heads List

"Indicative of the change in trust management attitude," says the Jelke survey, "General Motors becomes the most popular common stock investment medium, usurping the position held by Consolidated Gas of New York, while the latter drops out of the first ten leaders for the first time since annual studies began.

The ten most popular stocks in this year's compilation are General Motors, American Gas & Electric, du Pont, Chrysler, Union Carbide, Standard Oil of New Jersey, J. C. Penney, Chesapeake & Ohio, Public Service of New Jersey, and American Telephone. This list contains only three utilities, contrasted with seven in the 1931 most popular stocks. Chrysler and J. C. Penney appeared in the select list for the first time in five years.

"Although utility shares lost favor to some extent," continues the report, "investments in this group were still by far the largest on the basis of shares involved. Of the outstanding 33,000,000 shares of Commonwealth & Southern, for instance, 7,149,650 or more than 21 per cent, were held by trusts whose portfolios were examined in this survey. Almost 27 per cent of the 23,200,000 outstanding shares of United Gas Improvement, or 6,173,922, were held by these trusts.

Shift to Industrials

"The industrial company ranking first in number of shares held is Consolidated Oil, with 1,699,500 shares, or about 12 per cent of the outstanding 14,200,000, in the portfolios of 29 trusts. Next in popularity in the industrial group are General Motors with 352,210 shares held, Socony-Vacuum with 261,662 and Chrysler with 230,500.

"An idea of the shift to industrials may be gained from comparison of investments with previous years. Twelve months earlier, for instance, only 111,450 shares of General Motors were found in 30 portfolios, while Socony holdings totaled only 155,000 in six trusts, and Chrysler stock in the hands of 15 trusts amounted to only 70,400 shares. At the end of 1931 only 24,900 shares of Chrysler were held by 12 trusts."

First National Says Business Is On Upgrade

Business in practically all lines is much better than a year ago when banking trouble, hoarding and threat of gold suspension caused a pronounced slackening in all sections of the country, according to the monthly letter of the First National Bank of Boston.

Following four months of steady decline, industrial production turned upward in December and further gains were recorded in January when it reached the highest level since September, and was about 15 per cent over January 1933.

Steel mills are now operating at around 43 per cent of capacity or about 115 per cent above a year ago. The chief support comes from the heavy demand of the automobile industry and related lines. Railroads are active in replenishing depleted stocks.

Increased Net Income For Union Pacific

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—The Union Pacific Railroad System's report for 1933 shows net income of $21,578,196 after taxes and charges, equal to $7.92 a common share after dividends on the 4 per cent preferred stock.

This compares with $20,634,888 or $7.49 a common share in 1932.

Gross last year was $111,090,458 compared with $114,812,397. Income form investments totaled $18,049,087 compared with $18,435,439 in 1932 and net operating income was $18,747,128 compared with $18,012,537.

Slight Rise in Number Of Business Failures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—For the five days ended Feb. 21, business failures in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., totaled 255, a slight rise over the 239 in the preceding week, which also included five days only. A decrease of 55.3 per cent is shown when comparison is made with the 571 defaults for the like period of 1933.

The geographical divisions in which the increase occurred were the East and the South. In the western states and on the Pacific Coast the totals were somewhat lower.

Stock Exchange Protagonists Determinedly Oppose New Bill

Altschul and Whitney Say Proposed Legislation Aims Not Merely at Abuses but Would Mean Nationalization of Industry and Operation of Markets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—The new bill for federal control of security markets threatens "to destroy" the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Frank Altschul, chairman of the committee on stock list of the exchange, said before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today.

Mr. Altschul's statement followed concluding evidence of Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, who is leading the aggressive fight of financial and commercial interests against the sweeping measure.

"I recognize the gross abuses that grew up in the period of rank and unhealthy development that followed the war and I heartily favor measures which will prevent or heavily penalize any repetition thereof. I do not believe, however, that in order to correct these abuses it is either necessary or wise to enact a law which threatens so seriously to destroy the normal functioning of a business mechanism which had built up over a long period and which cannot be replaced overnight. On the contrary, it seems to me that in drawing such measures it is of the utmost importance to frame provisions which, while having the required deterrent and punitive effects, will not discourage the more responsible persons who will come under the law, nor subject them to such unjustifiable burdens and hazards as possibly to cause them to withdraw from the exercise of responsibility."

Mr. Altschul, at another point, said:

"In my opinion the restrictive character of the pending legislation, applying as it does to securities already listed, may profoundly decrease their present value and freeze a large portion of the country's liquid capital.

"The deflation and partial paralysis which this connotes is a condition which I am satisfied your committee would not willingly help to bring about."

Mr. Altschul solemnly added, "In view of the position which I have occupied and the practical experience which I have gained, I feel that I have the responsibility of addressing to you how profoundly I am convinced that the enactment of legislation such as that contemplated by the bill under discussion would be an adverse and deflationary influence tending to a great and unpredictable extent to counteract the progress that has been made toward recovery."

Mr. Whitney asked the committee whether the framers of the bill had not been aiming at "nationalization of business and industry, which has hitherto been alien to the American theory of government."

National vs. Federal

On the prospect of the proposed set-up, Mr. Whitney remarked:

"I do not believe that the liberalism of today is predicated on the conception of a national as opposed to a Federal Government. I do not believe that this liberalism requires the Federal Government to operate our exchanges, to control our credit, and to regulate our corporations. Reform should be limited to correction of abuses and should not retard recovery by unwise restrictions upon individual initiative."

Ferdinand Pecora took both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Thomas B. Gay, counsel for the stock exchanges, to task for submitting a substitute regulation plan which both admitted was as open to attack on grounds of unconstitutionality as that proposed in the Congressional measure, Mr. Pecora, who holds the latter constitutional, listened while Mr. Whitney and Mr. Gay outlined their counter-plan for regulation by a seven-member authority on which the stock exchange would be represented, and then launched a counter-attack.

"Don't you think such a plan would be vulnerable on the matter of constitutionality?" he demanded.

"I do," Mr. Gay agreed, "but it is evidence of our willingness, notwithstanding that vulnerability, to do something more to correct the evils of which we speak."

Says Power Is To Operate

Mr. Whitney said, in part:

"Any attempt to regulate by statute and in minute detail, the operation of security markets is impossible of accomplishment. Rules of law effective today would be more than useless tomorrow and the harm that would be done before Congress could assemble and amend them would be beyond repair. The purpose of federal regulation should be to establish supervisory powers with authority to prevent abuses as time and circumstances require.

"The power given to the Federal Trade Committee over stock exchanges by this bill is not the power to regulate, but is, in fact, and in great detail, an absolute power to manage and to operate them. Under its provisions there is no function of a stock exchange, from the admission of its members to their expulsion, which is not subject to the control of the Federal Trade Commission. The election of officers of exchanges and the appointment of their committees can be regulated, and representatives of the commission have the right to attend every meeting of every committee of all exchanges. Such a power carries with it a corresponding duty, and the Federal Government will be responsible for the operation of every security exchange in the country. . . .

Reform Is for Abuses

"The power given by the bill by the Federal Trade Commission to control accounting practices, to dictate the form of financial statements and the information of all kinds which will be submitted whenever requests, vests in the Federal Trade Commission the ability to dominate the management of all companies whose securities may be listed on the exchanges. . . .

"The bill is predicated upon allegations that the facilities of security exchanges have been abused. But the scope of the bill is not related to the correction of these abuses. They do not warrant the Federal Government in taking over the security exchanges. They do not warrant placing the control of credit in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. They do not justify the Federal Government in using its powers over interstate commerce and mails as a lever to regulate security exchanges and through the control of exchanges to regulate corporations which are not engaged in interstate commerce. . . ."

The World's Business

Homing Money

GENEVA calls devaluation à la Roosevelt "unstable stabilization." But it is apparently stable enough to satisfy those Americans who sent their funds abroad when the President was engaged in depreciating the dollar. They are bringing their money home in shiploads.

Municipal Socialism

This writer, for one, read with a pang the action taken against the Viennese Socialists. What these men and women have accomplished in the way of municipal reform makes a story of real achievement. Cheap housing was one reform. It attracted attention from municipal reformers all over Europe. Tax reform was another. Several years ago I had occasion to be in Austria for some time. It then became clear to me that it was the redistribution in income affected by the municipal administration of Vienna that had made the sorry lot of Austria at all tolerable. In the Baconian sense, they "spread" the thin subsistence which was allowed the nation under the Treaty of Saint - Germain. Hence the living standards of the workers were actually better than those of pre-war days.

Telling the President

A story is going the rounds that early last December the President disputed the reports of a great flight from the dollar. To one of the important officials of his administration, who had been trying to impress him with this fact, he said, "I can't believe it. If you can name names, I will go on the radio and denounce them before the American people." The official thought a minute. "Well, I can give you at least one name." "Who is he?" demanded the President. "My father," was the reply. "My father has been sending his money out of the country for a month, and why not? When he sees you playing with dollar depreciation, and has no idea what your goal is, and where you will be led, why shouldn't he?" Whatever there may be in the story, the father of the expostulating official now knows the President's goal, and his money is probably on one of the gold ships now competing for space in New York harbor.

Taxing Business

If I might venture a contribution to the debate on the editorial page—There may be a time when a nation's welfare requires a reduction in the income tax. Post-war Germany is an example. It was dependent on foreigners for its working capital. Yet, instead of reducing its income taxes in order to allow for domestic accumulation, it maintained a stiff schedule. The other evening I heard a German say that if Germany had followed this policy, it would not only have been financially independent in 1931 for short-term funds, which constitute working capital, but would have avoided the foreign run which ran like a prairie fire from Berlin to every other financial center.

Public Works

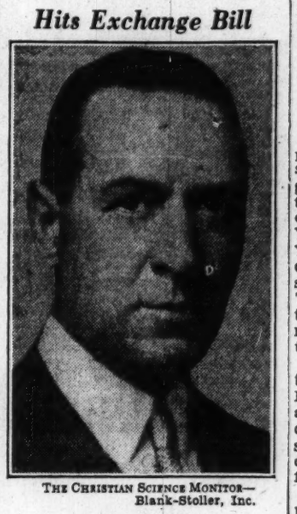
The theory that a government should be managed like a business has been gradually shattered by the general acceptance of the need for an unbalanced budget during depressions. A business exists for profit-making. A government's job is to render service. In the current issue of the Monthly Review put out by Lloyd's Bank (London), Sir William Cecil Dampier, F. R. S., essays a more refined refutation of the "business" theory. "The analogy with a private individual, who should not overspend, is not applicable to a nation, and still less to a world," he says. "The individual, by saving or spending, cannot affect the value of money, but, if a cautious world starts to save too much in comparison with its rate of new remunerative investment, its prices may so fall that its industry is killed. And if, at one stage of the cycle, the world spends freely in a manner which in an individual would be rash or ruinous, it may so stimulate trade and accelerate the circulation of money that it puts down the commodity value of its currencies till its debts become less onerous, and its real income actually rises by spending. In the trough of a depression, expansionist measures are necessary. Works, remunerative either economically or from the aspect of amenity, should be put in hand, though they should be stopped at once if any sign appears of a rise in sheltered wages." It is to be hoped that Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, who once challenged the Roosevelt theory of public works, will see this defense of public works.

Decline in Loans

Figures of the bank situation throw a light on Mr. Jesse Jones's complaints about banking noncoöperation. Members of the Federal Reserve System in 91 leading cities send in their statements every week. For the week ended Feb. 14 the total of all loans was $8,286,000,000. This was a reduction of $14,000,000 from the previous week, but a drop of no less than $415,000,000 from the figure for the equivalent date in 1933. The total is divided between business loans and security loans. Business loans were down $252,000,000 and security loans $163,000,000.

H. B. E.

Hits Exchange Bill



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Blank-Stoller, Inc.

Richard Whitney

President of the New York Stock Exchange.

National Retail Business Reports 25 P. C. Sales Rise

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Drawing a picture of singing cash registers and happy store managers, the National Retail Dry Goods Association announces that a nation-wide survey shows a steady upward swing in retail sales, with consequent improvement in the general business tone.

The association, composed of 4500 department and specialty stores, published reports from 16 key business centers showing an average increase of 25 per cent in dollar sales for the first two weeks of February as compared with the like period last year.

The stores also reported an approximate average increase in unit sales of 10 per cent, indicating, the association said, that the improved dollar sales volume was not due merely to price rises, but that merchants were turning over substantially more merchandise than in the first two weeks of February, 1933.

Farm Product Prices Highest Since July

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the index of farm product prices rose two points during the first week in February to reach the highest level since last July.

Prices farmers paid for commodities increase one point during the week due to higher prices for feed, food, clothing and building materials.

In per cent of the 1910-1914 average, the index of prices of farm products on Feb. 7 was 73, compared with 70 in mid January and 49 at the low point in February, 1933.

The general level of prices paid by farmers was 117.5 per cent of the pre-war average on Feb. 7 compared with 116.5 for the previous week and 101 in February, 1933.

The index of purchasing power of farm products at 62 was 13 points or 27 per cent higher than the 1933 low point in mid February last year.

North American Co. Shows $11,551,702 Net for 1933

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—North American Company, in its annual report for 1933, shows net income of $11,551,702, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.22 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the year. In 1932 net income was $16,415,750 or $2.01 a common share after preferred deductions.

Gross earnings amounted to $100,953,049, compared with $107,412,389 in 1932. Operating expenses, maintenances and taxes aggregated $54,956,120 compared with $56,720,187 in the previous year.

Gold Reserves in Mexican Bank Decrease Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Gold reserves of the Banco de Mexico dropped approximately $2,000,000 pesos from Feb. 3 to Feb. 10, silver reserves during the period increasing more than 1,000,000 pesos. The figures as of Feb. 10, in pesos:

Gold reserves—33,303,828.37; silver—12,310,478.42; national currency—49,423,572.74; foreign currencies approximately five million.

Hits Socialism And Tells Conservatives To Revolt to Right

Saying that those interested in private property and private profit should stir up by talk and by organized agitation a counter revolution to the extreme socialistic tendencies now in evidence, C. Willard Young, president of the C. W. Young & Co., Inc., New York, addressing the Security Owners' Association at the Algonquin Club here Tuesday night attacked the "despotic tendency in our Federal Government" and the trend toward collectivism.

"What is needed in the Administration of this country today," said Mr. Young, "is a revolt to the right and conservatism. We have had our collectivistic revolution to the left, so that socialism practically rules today, and will completely rule in a few years unless we have a revolt."

Calling for "sane and sensible policies of a humanitarian or equal-opportunity capitalism" he said socialism had crept upon us without our really appreciating the change.

"About the only important plank in the Debs platform not yet accomplished," he pointed out, "is the abolition of the Senate. If these various discouraging socialistic efforts and tendencies are continued, business is bound to be frightened. Then there will be prolonged need for relief of the destitute and in increasingly larger amounts because the multiplication of higher wage scales by volume of reëmployment and the multiplication of higher farm prices by volume of purchasing power, will not occur.

"The Government is at this moment attempting to socialize credit and banking under the faint excuse that, if the banks do not make certain loans—which of course in many cases are impossible or unsound loans—the Government will make such loans instead. If the Government should adopt such a course, it would be simply insisting that it take over the business of private banking with very poor and dangerous excuses for so doing. In order to do this the Federal Government would have to make various loans which sound and conservative business men and bankers would never consider making. This is distinctly a very radical step in the direction of state capitalism or state socialism.

"Recent cancellation of all air-mail contracts was," he said, "a most striking example of the despotic tendency in our present Federal Government. The fact is that investors in aviation companies throughout this country were suddenly deprived of income amounting to nearly $20,000,000 a year by sudden cancellation of contracts."

New York Peach District Suffers From Extreme Cold

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 1—As a result of the extended and extreme cold of the last few weeks, fruit growers in western New York, the Hudson River valley section and the Finger Lakes district will suffer losses extending into millions of dollars through the freezing of peach trees.

The losses will be greatest in western New York, since this is the most important peach growing part of the State, thousands of trees in counties bordering on Lake Ontario having been affected.

Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, stated that it is quite difficult to make an estimate of the total losses. He said that there would be practically no crop of peaches this year.

"The total crop last year, the lowest in three years, was 1,092,000 bushels," the Commissioner said. "Figuring the amount received by producers as $1.10 a bushel, this alone represents a loss of $1,201,200.

"Three-fourths of this loss is in the western New York district," it is pointed out, "and will reach around $900,000.

"The loss resulting from the freezing of trees which will never bear again is difficult to be estimated, since it will not be known until spring just which trees have been killed by the cold."

Record Year For Lumbermen's Mutual

CHICAGO, March 1—Continuing its unique record of uninterrupted growth since organization in 1912, the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago, in its statement for the year 1933, reports gains in all departments of its business for the twenty-first consecutive year.

Premium income for 1933 increased to a new high record of $16,004,197, from $15,098,377 for the previous year, a gain of $905,820.

Assets of the Lumbermen's, after writing down stocks held to actual market value on Dec. 31, increased to $17,222,827, a gain of $1,191,046 over assets of $16,031,781 at the end of 1932 and a new high total.

Total Bank Clearings Are Somewhat Lower

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Total bank clearings for the week ended March 1 in the principal cities of the United States totaled $4,262,118,000, compared with $5,145,909,000 in the like week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet. The decrease, amounting to approximately 17 per cent, was attributed partially to the five-day week this year, compared with a six-day business week a year ago.

New York City clearings amounted to $2,981,557,000, compared with $3,645,865,000, a drop of a little more than 18 per cent.

The majority of the other large centers also reported substantial decreases, including Boston, which showed a 29 per cent decline, and Philadelphia with a 33 per cent drop. Omaha showed an increase of 41 per cent and Cincinnati reported a 26 per cent improvement.

Europe Forwards $360,000,000 Gold To U. S. in Month

Devaluation Offered Profits to Holders Abroad —Movement Subsides

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—More than $360,000,000 in gold poured into New York from Europe in February, the first month of the devalued dollar.

This flood of gold was set in motion by the devaluation of the dollar Jan. 31.

While the dollar failed immediately to adjust itself in terms of other currencies to its new gold value, it was highly profitable for bankers to buy gold in London and Paris, and bring it here to sell to the United States Treasury at the new price of $35 an ounce.

But the heavy sales of dollars with which to buy sterling and francs to pay for the foreign gold has finally reduced the dollar so close to its new exchange value that profit in importing gold has largely disappeared.

In the past two days, foreign exchange authorities say American purchases of gold abroad definitely subsided for the first time since the movement started.

Current indications are for a slackening of the movement, although a substantial amount of the metal, estimated at around $40,000,000, already under consignment to the United States, has not yet reached this port.

On the basis of yesterday's exchange rates, it was still theoretically possible to buy gold abroad and bring to New York for sale to the treasury at a profit. But the premium on the dollar, in terms of both the French gold franc, and over the gold value of sterling based on the open market in London, had fallen to around ¾ of 1 per cent, and bankers did not find the margin of profit particularly attractive.

The huge influx of gold in February has brought the dollar virtually to its new parities in the foreign exchange markets without the use of the $2,000,000,000 treasury stabilization fund.

American Dollar Lower at $5.07¾ To British Pound

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated 1¾ cents to the pound today, closing at $5.07¾, as compared with the overnight rate of $5.06⅝.

The American currency held steady in the forenoon from the opening at $5.06½ to the pound on fair buying, but the pressure of sales in the afternoon weakened the rate.

Gold currencies eased after a firm forenoon. The French franc closed at 77.31 to the pound, compared with yesterday's figure of 77.06.

The demand for gold was unabated as £800,000 (approximately $4,136,000) worth sold for 137s. 1d. (approximately $34.72) a fine ounce, unchanged from yesterday.

Interests previously buying for shipment to America obtained the bulk of the offering but whether it would be held or sent across was not disclosed.

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ½ centime on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.235 francs (6.563 cents to the franc).

It opened at 15.22 francs (6.57 cents) after yesterday's close at 15.23 francs (6.575 cents).

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted today at 2.515 marks (39.71 cents to the mark) unchanged from the figure of Tuesday and Wednesday.

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The Young Folks' Page

When the Aerial Came Down

By **Mary F. Moore**

(Founded on Fact)

"LUNCH-TIME music from Karmati's — hello, mother, what have you done to the radio? It won't work!"

Tony Feldson dropped on his knees by the wireless cabinet, turned knobs this way and that, reversed switches. But it was no use—not a whisper came through.

His mother watched anxiously. "I couldn't get the time signal this morning," she said. "Can you find out what has happened?"

But the longer Tony fiddled the further he seemed from getting things right.

"I shall have to give it up for the present," he said at last, "or else eat my lunch as I run back to the office."

When they were halfway through the meal, the elderly maid, Matilda, appeared from the kitchen.

"Please mum," she said, "that there thing might well not talk—the wire's all come down from the tree."

Tony followed her out into the back garden, and there he found the aerial trailing forlornly across the lawn.

"Right again, Matilda!" he said. "You are evidently meant to be a detective."

Matilda returned to her kitchen purring over the compliment, and Tony went back to his mother."

A Promise

"What a nuisance!" she exclaimed when she heard what had happened. "Do put it right at tea time, Tony— I particularly want to listen to tomorrow morning's broadcast from London. I shall be out, but you won't forget, will you?"

"All right—I'll remember," agreed Tony cheerfully, and a few minutes later he was on his way back to the office, whistling gayly. Not another thought did he give to the wireless even when it was time to start for home.

"Hi, Tony!" Someone whistled to him from across the road, and he wheeled round

It was John Carter, an old school chum.

"I have to take our car to Heston this evening. Come with me?"

"Rather—thanks!"

"Righto. Be at this corner at seven sharp."

At quarter to seven Tony stood at the front door, calling to Matilda that he was going out.

Matilda came into the hall. "Yes, Master Tony," she said. "But you haven't forgotten about that there wire in the back garden, have you? I've stumbled over it twice already."

"Botheration!" The front door slipped out of Tony's hand and closed itself.

He thought a moment, and then decided that it might wait till the next day. But halfway down the road he remembered his mother's remark, "I particularly want to listen to tomorrow morning's broadcast."

"Bother it—I wish I had no conscience!" he muttered.

Reluctantly he unlocked the front door again, took off his coat, and 'phoned to John.

"I'm sorry, old chap, but I promised Mother to repair the wireless tonight, so I shan't be able to come."

John's comment on the broken appointment was not polite, but it made Tony grin as he replaced the receiver.

A few minutes later he dragged the step ladder into the back garden. Matilda and a small black cat watched his progress anxiously.

If good advice could have done the work, Matilda would have had that aerial fastened firmly for all time. As it was Tony managed to fix it, though none too securely, owing to the darkness.

"There, I think it'll do for the present," he said at last. "I'll see to it again at lunch time tomorrow."

And then he and his assistants trailed back into the house.

He switched on the wireless, trying it at various stations, but the programs did not appeal to him, and finally he turned it off in disgust.

For some time he read, and became so absorbed in his book that he did not at first notice that the wind had risen, and that the rain was beating against the window.

An extra gust finally made him look up.

"Gracious, how stormy it is!" he thought. "There'll be gale news tonight."

And remembering he had left in his place the coil which allowed of tuning in to the wavelength used by ships at sea, he crossed to the set once more and finally succeeded in connecting himself with ships in the English Channel.

"Dash—dash—dot—dash—dot," the messages came with rapidity and, having learned Morse, Tony could pick up their meaning.

A Message in Broken English

After a time there came a message not in Morse but in queer, broken English. It was an S O S, and Tony listened with interest. More Morse followed, and then came the S O S again. After a pause it was repeated for the third time, and the following words were added in the same strange English: "All come to assist the Italian ship Tormina, please."

"That's queer!" thought Tony, frowning over the set. "My goodness, nobody seems to be answering the call!"

In a flash he realized that no English station could have caught it, and that probably he was the only person in the country to know that the vessel was in distress.

He must act quickly—and running to the 'phone he rang up the Heston Broadcasting Station and told them what he had heard.

At first they thought he was some practical joker whose aim it was to upset the night's work. But eventually he succeeded in persuading them that he really had caught an S O S from the Tormina. Then, ringing off, he went back to listen by his own fireside to the thrilling drama of the channel.

He soon gathered that the storm had caused messages to get jammed, and that because of this the wireless stations had not received the S O S message. The chief operator set to work at once signalling this ship and that into silence so that he could communicate with the Tormina. And finally, Tony heard the message wirelessed that tugs were being sent to the aid of the Italian ship.

A little later the telephone bell rang, and Tony received a message from the broadcasting station.

"A thousand thanks for your prompt action," said a voice. "You have probably saved the Tormina from shipwreck."

When the righteous Matilda heard of all this she exclaimed, "Well, now, fancy that Master Tony! I always sez wonderful things happen when you does your duty."

He left her standing in wonderment in the kitchen and went back to his absorbing occupation. But now he could not get a single sound out of the set. Its extraordinary experience seemed to have stricken it dumb, and Tony soon found out why.

Peering into the storm from a back window, he caught sight of a tiny white thing lying on the lawn. After completing its night's work, the aerial had succumbed to the wind again!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row (Left to Right)—Russian Stamp Issued in Honor of J. Fedorow, the First Printer. One of the New Eritrea Pictorials. One of Germany's New Air-Mail Stamps. Italian Stamp, Surcharged With New Values in Honor of the Rome to Buenos Aires Flight. Lower Row (Left to Right)—One of a Series Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of Aviation in the U. S. S. R. One of a New Charity Issue by Finland. Another of the New Eritrea Pictorials. German Stamp with Hindenburg Design.

The Stamp Corner

By **Frank L. Wilson**

BY FAR the most interesting and instructive event during the past month was the National Stamp Exhibition held in New York City February 10th to 18th inclusive. Over 102,000 visitors passed through the entrance to the Exhibition, truly a record for such an event. At the Exhibition the Government had an extensive exhibit of its work and besides maintaining a Branch Philatelic Agency and Post Office provided a printing plant where there were printed specimens of the minature Byrd Little America Imperforate sheets by means of the hand flat press. These Exhibition printed sheets were not sold, they were returned to Washington and there destroyed. The sheets sold at the Branch Philatelic Agency had previously been printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

Of these Byrd Little America stamps, 1,956,000 were sold during the Exhibition besides quantities of other commemoratives and issues. The total number of stamps sold was over 2,373,000 and the total sales amounted to $73,029.91. At the Branch Post Office nearly 451,000 First Day Covers of the Byrd Imperforate stamp were canceled and every courtesy was extended to collectors in complying with their requests for special cancellations.

The grand trophy, a figure of Winged Mercury done in bronze, was presented to Charles Curie, a New York attorney, for his wonderful display of 19th century stamps. Mr. Curie has an almost complete collection of these stamps, all carefully selected and neatly mounted in several albums.

No dean of stamp collectors has been chosen as yet to fill the vacancy of the late Arthur Hind, but this event is expected to take place at the next big Exhibition, the International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in New York City in 1936.

Canada

Three values of the new postage due set have appeared. These are the 2c 4c and 10c all in deep violet color.

Colombian Republic

The 400th anniversary of Cartagena was commemorated with the issuance of a set of three stamps, 1c, 5c and 8c.

Eritrea

The new pictorials are at hand. This set contains 10 values and on these are shown local scenes, sharks, camels, etc. The set includes the 2c deep blue, 5c sepia, 10c brown, 15c orange, 25c dark green, 35c purple, 1L black, 2L olive, 5L carmine and 10L orange.

Egypt

The Postal Union Congress commemorative set just issued shows a portrait of Ismael Pasha, the founder of the Egyptian Posts. The stamps are printed by photogravure on watermarked multiple crowns and crescents paper. Fourteen values: 1m orange, 2m black, 3m sepia, 4m green, 5m brown, 10m purple, 13m claret, 15m violet, 20m blue, 50m sea blue, 100m olive, 200m purple, 500m brown and 1L blue.

Germany

Several values of the Hindenberg medallion design have been printed on the new multiple Swastika watermarked paper. Most of the new stamps are being printed on this watermarked paper and during the past month a set of official stamps were issued showing the Swastika as a central motif framed in a circular wreath. This official set contains 12 values and is also printed on the watermarked swastika paper.

An air-mail set of 11 values has also been issued. The lower values, including the 5pf, 10pf, 25pf, 20pf, 25pf, 40pf, 50pf, 80pf, and 100 pf have a swastika placed in the sun which sheds its rays over the globe while an eagle spreads its wings in flight in the foreground. The two higher values, the 2rm and 3rm show the airplane and Zeppelin with portraits of the inventors.

Italy and Colonies

A complete set of special delivery, postage dues and pneumatic delivery stamps in new sets have made their appearance. There are 12 postage dues similar to the old set, except that the central motif is the royal arms.

The two special delivery "expresso" stamps are the 2.50L orange similar to the present design and the 2.25L picturing an airplane in flight.

The pneumatic stamps are used for letters sent through the pneumatic tubes in Rome, the two values being the 15c violet showing the head of Dante and the 35c carmine showing the head of Galileo.

In honor of the Rome-Buenos Aires flight several values of the 1932 set of pictorials have been surcharged with new values for use in various of the Italian Colonies. The pilots on this flight are to be Francis Lombardi and Franco Mazzotti, and they will attempt to demonstrate the establishment of a postal express service between Italy and the Argentine. 2L is charged for newspapers, 3L for greeting cards, 5L for letters up to 5 gms and 10L for letters up to 10 gms. Among the Colonies reported to receive these stamps are Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Tripolitania, etc.

Russia

Russia has honored J. Fedorow, the first printer, with a set of two stamps portraying a printing scene, values 20k and 40k.

Also the Tenth Anniversary of aviation in the U. S. S. R. will be commemorated with a series of square stamps showing an airplane in flight with a backing of different local scenes for each value.

The 1931 Zeppelin series has appeared in pairs imperforate between, the values seen being the 15k, 20k, 50k and 1R.

Other Countries

Danzig—Three values have appeared, being overprinted in black —"5-W. H. W." and issued for charity purposes.

Dominican Republic—A new issue is to appear and will have as a design the "San Rafael Suspension Bridge" built along the Mao highway.

Ecuador—Further values of the 1930 pictorials have been surcharged, the latest being the 5c on 6c yellow.

Finland—A charity issue of several values has appeared, portraits of the heroes of Finland being shown on the different values.

Hejaz—A new Crown Prince commemorative issue has appeared. There are 12 values of the same design.

Manchoukuo—A new set is being issued to replace the current set. The 1y brick red and 4y bronze green have already appeared. A commemorative set in honor of the occasion of Pu Yi being proclaimed Emperor of Manchoukuo is anticipated.

Panama—The silver anniversary of the National Institute of Panama is to be honored with a special set of postage stamps, a part of the proceeds from the sale of which will be used to help finance the school.

United States

The Maryland Tercentenary stamp has been approved and will be issued Sunday, March 25, at St Marys City, Maryland.

A Mother's Day stamp has been authorized by Postmaster-General James A. Farley and will be on sale May 12. This will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of President Wilson establishing a national Mother's Day. The stamp will in all probability be a 3c denomination.

Knowing that our readers would like news of the forthcoming United States issues as early as possible we hope to print special news in the Mail Bag column from time to time, so be sure to watch this column each week.

The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century. Volume II. By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl. New York: H. L. Lindquist, publisher. $3.50.

The second volume of the King and Johl's book on Twentieth Century United States Stamps is just off the press and this work is the last word on these stamps. It covers the stamps issued between 1923 and 1933, from the Two-Cent Harding Issue to the Five-Cent Kosciusko Issue, and contains scores of illustrations of designs submitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the various stamps.

Besides the various photos showing the steps of production and the sketches submitted by various artists the book includes in its text the departmental notices and complete information on the make-up of the plates, etc.

The authors of this book are well-known authorities on the subject and have covered their field in a most thorough manner.

[Mr. Wilson kindly offered his services to those of our readers who wished to procure first-day covers at the National Stamp Exhibition in New York. He received 294 letters asking for this service from all over the United States and Canada, and 599 covers were mailed on Feb. 10 to his correspondents. We are sure that those of our readers who benefited by Mr. Wilson's generous offer of help will join with us in extending him our hearty thanks.—Ed.]

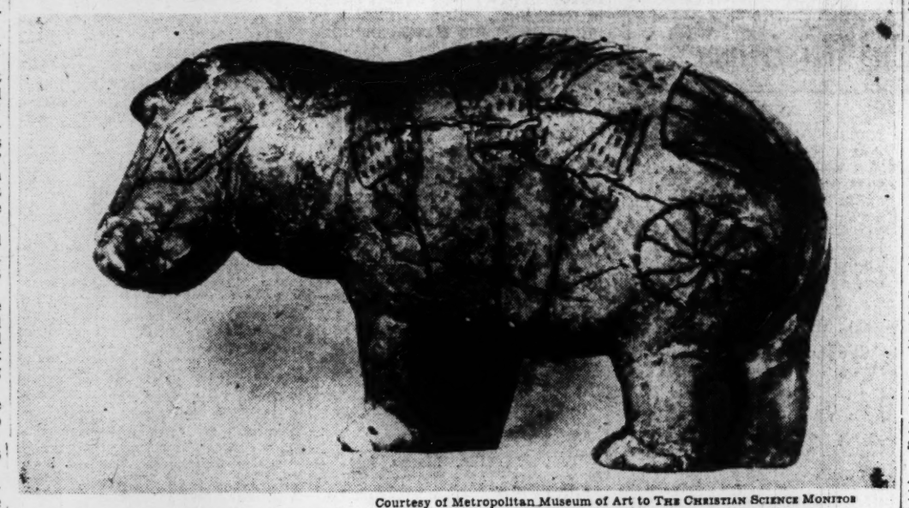
The Stamp Corner is published on the first Thursday of each month.

Talks on Art and Artists

5—*Volume and Rhythm*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A corner of one of the glass cases in the Egyptian department of the Metropolitan Museum in New York City stands a small pottery figure, perhaps 7 or 8 inches long with the inscription "Hippopotamus, with Lotus Flowers, Buds, and Leaves, XII Dynasty (about 1950 B. C.)." He is classed as sculpture in the round, and round he certainly is! Sculpture in the round shows the whole of the figure all the way around while a sculpture that is raised from a background and rounded just enough to suggest the side is called a bas relief.



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Small Pottery Figure of a Hippopotamus, Belonging to the XII Dynasty (About 1950 B. C.). It Is to Be Found in the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

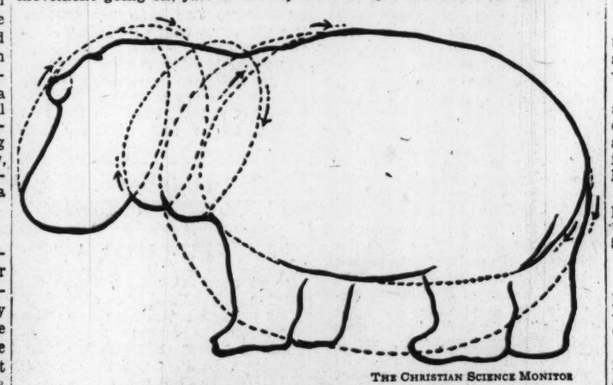
This hippopotamus is covered with a wonderful glaze called Egyptian faience, and that is why he is in a case with other bits of pottery. It is a glorious blue, quite deep in tone that almost blends into green in places and immediately reminds one of warmth and sky and water, and has kept all its brilliance. Egyptian faience was procured by the Egyptian craftsmen from copper by a long process that required great skill and patience in tending the furnace while the glaze was melting and baking. As you probably know, glaze is that glossy coating on pottery and tiles that gives it such a smooth shining surface.

Under an Egyptian Sky

There is something about this figure other than its glorious clear color that is worthy of your attention. After gazing a while you may find he begins to tell his story. He is not just a small pottery figure, he is a hippopotamus, in all that that word conveys, and he seems simply huge. And here he is, under a blue Egyptian sky, bathing in the lotus marshes in the waters of the Nile and basking in the sunshine or sleeping in the soft warm mud. He has that sleepy contented look that "hippos" have. Look how heavily he stands on his funny short legs and his round flat feet. You can see just how he would waddle when he started to walk to another nice warm comfortable spot.

In spite of his few inches of measurement—in pottery—there he stands giving something of the impression of weight and size of an actual hippopotamus. The sculptor has produced this impression so simply and yet so successfully—just a little clay, a few scratches of flowers on the back and a coating of glaze.

Our hippo conveys a wonderful sense of volume. You feel immediately the amount of space he demands, and how solid he is. Then, too, there is the sense of rhythm, as though he was quite in tune with the universe. But surely one does not find rhythm in a hippopotamus! One thinks of dancing and music when one thinks of rhythm, and one would hardly expect to class a hippopotamus as a dancer! Yet there is rhythm here, an even harmonious movement going on, just as the ripples roll in over him, when he sleeps in the lotus marshes. You have probably seen figures with lovely flowing draperies in which one could feel the movement and sweep of the air. You have felt rhythm in mustic, too.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sketch Illustrating Rhythm of Figure.

Discovering the Rhythm

Take your finger or pencil and start from his eye, in a circular movement as in the sketch, and go around his head, around his neck, around his neck again, down his back, under his stomach, up around his shoulder, down the top of his back and back legs, through his front leg, up around his neck and head and back to his eye.

Try starting from the eye and going around in big circles, keeping your pencil or finger on the paper all the time and see if you can get back again. As you do this, you suddenly feel the way the form goes with your finger and sense the rhythm. It is this rhythm that gives the impression of strength and weight. Try and find in any figure or picture the rhythm that the artist has felt. It is an invisible thing, a connecting line moving from point to point and it can be felt. It flows along evenly and beautifully up and down and around and around.

If you look at a figure, or a picture, for a while, and it is a really good one, you will find that it will begin to talk to you, and you will feel the underlying construction. You will find rhythm and balance and design.

And somehow it does not seem strange that the lotus flowers and buds were just scratched on the animal's back to show where he is. The flowers and leaves are simply drawn, but they fulfill their purpose, and are as subordinate as they surely would be if we came upon a hippopotamus sunning himself in the lotus marshes under a bright blue sky.

E. S.

[The last article in this series will appear on April 5.]

How Came 'Akron'

Akron, capital of Summit County, is about 1000 feet above sea level, one of the highest spots in the State of Ohio. It is situated on the Little Cuyahoga River, and at the junction of the Ohio and Erie Canal with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. It is at the highest point in the course of the Erie Canal, and from this fact it gets its Greek name, which means "a summit."

The Mail Bag

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

After reading of the various Monitor Reading and Mail Bag groups which are being formed throughout the world, I could not resist writing to tell you of our little group in Cleveland, Ohio.

We owe our club's origin to the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor, because it was through my correspondence with other Mail Baggers that I sought to organize a group in our city.

Last November, I wrote to 19 of my friends asking if they would be interested in forming a wholesome-living club, and mentioned that my idea came from The Christian Science Monitor (The Mail Bag). I asked them to extend the invitation to others who might be interested. The first meeting was held at my home, and we were most happy to have 53 young people attend this meeting. Since then our membership has tripled.

We have named this organization, "The Concord Club"—(Webster defines "concord" as "to act together; to harmonize" and we have tried to carry out this thought in all our undertakings. Like the Monitor, our desire is to "bless all mankind" and so our membership is not limited to Christian Scientists, but is open to those who enjoy pleasure of a wholesome nature. By "wholesome nature" we mean we do not tolerate smoking or drinking of intoxicating liquor among our members. As a result of this rule, I just wish you could all peek in and see what an orderly group we have.

We are now trying to organize talented groups such as dramatics, musicals (vocal and instrumental), and dancing (stage and ballroom) and later we shall no doubt form a Monitor reading group.

We are proud of our club, and are most grateful to The Christian Science Monitor (and the Mail Bag).

We would be most happy to hear from other groups similar to ours, and perhaps we could exchange ideas that would help all. Just address your letter to me and I will be glad to bring it to the attention of our club.

Best wishes, to Mail Baggers everywhere! Dorothy W. R.

Battle Creek, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for a year but this is my first letter I am reading the story, "The Sophomores' Petition," and enjoy it very much. Please keep on with the serial stories.

I should like to gain correspondents of about my own age (14) from any part of the world. I am interested in music, stamp collecting and sports.

We live in the city of Battle Creek, Mich. The Kellogg Company and General Foods Corporation plants are located here. In the summer a lot of tourists go through these places. They are lovely factories and have beautiful grounds around them. If anyone who would like to know any more about them will write, I shall be glad to tell them.

I have two pets, a cat and goldfish. My cat's name is "Nip" and she purrs so loudly you can hear her all over the house. My goldfish are five years old this month.

Margaret A.

Modesto, California

Dear Editor:

Will you please send the enclosed letter to Kaja B. whose name appeared in the January 4 Monitor.

I have enjoyed the Mail Bag very much and so have my classmates, for I have cut out letters and put them on the bulletin board. And after reading these letters we are much more interested to learn about the countries from whence the letters came.

I would like to hear from girls anywhere. I am interested in swimming, piano and social studies and dramatics. I am hoping to hear from a girl about 12 years of age.

Helen L.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret R. (15), Edgbaston, Birmingham, England. Interested in geography, swimming and foreign correspondence.

Virginia H. (15), Union, Iowa. Interested in reading, writing and outdoor sports.

Janet M. (16), Indianapolis, Indiana. Especially from any European country. Interested in sports, music, reading, traveling and people in general.

Mary Francis H. (16), Ashland, Kentucky. From anyone, but especially from foreign countries.

Irene B. (19), Manchester, England. From Boston, Mass., and America. Interested in leather work and sewing.

From Boys

Roger R. S. (12), Falcon, Colorado. From Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Interested in Boy Scouts.

Arthur D. R. Jr. (15), Long Island, New York. From the United States. Interested in art, photography, stamp collecting (U. S. only), and cats.

Norman C. (15), Medford, Mass. Interested in stamp collecting.

Werner S. (17), Hannover, Wulfel, Germany. Wishes to correspond with an American pupil

Over 20

Kousulinnan Allan B., Veckholm, Sweden. Interested in exchanging and collecting stamps.

Victoria M., Blacon, Chester, England. Interested in Spanish.

Lawra B. G., Los Angeles, California. From South Africa (Cape Town, Durban or Johannesburg) or from England.

Gordon R., East Orange, New Jersey. From India, Asia, Africa and Iceland. Interested in exchanging post cards, radio, railroading and covers.

[Will Clarence C McC. of Cadillac, Michigan, please send in his address? There are letters waiting for him.]

What Is Your State Animal?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT'S your state animal?" is the question you'll have to answer if you visit the collection of animals belonging to Helen Hutchins at the Mission Inn in Riverside, Calif. Each animal or bird, of this collection has come from the country or state it represents. The various members of the zoo are of metal or wood or ivory or composition and are from three to eight inches in height.

Several years ago each state of the Union adopted a special flower as its floral representative. Many states also have official bird or animal emblems. These are of great interest to this young collector. Being a native daughter of California, she, of course, has the official golden bear, the grizzly carrying a California bear flag. The grizzly is accompanied by a burro with miner's pack, bound for the gold fields of California.

The Pelican, the Longhorn, and the Badger

The pelican, in silvered metal represents Louisiana, where it has been a part of that State's official shield since its entrance into the Union. The Texas longhorn is in a wood carving of a steer's head mounted on a star of the Lone Star State. The badger of Wisconsin is of terra cotta with a red "W" on his side to remind one of the state university.

The coyote of South Dakota is of bronze, and in the collection is most fittingly placed near a Sioux tepee and warrior, belonging to Helen's sister's collection of Dolls of the World.

A razorback hog represents Tennessee, and a sleek horse of thoroughbred stock in brass is Kentucky's animal. An alligator of greenish hue is a reminder of Florida's everglades. An ugly-looking copper gila monster looks as if he had just stepped from an Arizona desert, and a saucy white-tailed squirrel has strayed from the Kaibab Forest.

A Rocky Mountain sheep with curling horns is from Colorado, and near it stands a bison from Wyoming. The bison, or buffalo, is familiar as the emblem of the great West. Although it no longer roams the plains in freedom, there are large herds, privately owned, in South Dakota, Kansas and Wyoming. The bison is shown on the shield of several of the middle West states. Missouri's mule is in metal, cleverly modeled in most stubborn lines.

The seal stands distinctly for Alaska, and is not found on other state insignias. The seal of Helen's collection is one crudely carved out of walrus ivory by an Esquimo. Another Alaskan representative is a group of ivory puffin birds perched on a whale bone.

Helen hopes ultimately to have a bird, or animal, from each state. Many states not yet represented in her collection have fascinating possibilities.

The sea gull is especially venerated in Utah, and commemorates the freeing of the land from a great plague of locusts in the early days of the Mormon pioneers. There is a splendid monument in Salt Lake City in memory of this event.

The Codfish of Massachusetts

The codfish of Massachusetts is typical of that State. The "sacred cod" of carved wood, about five feet long and 160 years old, has a place of honor in the State House in Boston.

The beaver, who makes his home in moist places, is the emblem of Oregon. The Alaskan husky dog, a reminder of the cold north, is used in Washington as an emblem, although the mascot of the State University is the mountain cougar. The gopher, official animal of Minnesota, reminds one of the conflicts the farmers of that State have had with that persistent little beast. Michigan has adopted the wolverine.

The moose is shown on the shield of Maine, taking its ease in the shade of a pine tree. North Dakota claims the flickertail as its own, and Delaware the blue hen chicken.

An antelope is Nebraska's official animal, although greatly depleted in numbers since the days of the wild West. The bear, not of the grizzly variety is Arkansas's animal.

New Mexico has borrowed from Old Mexico the eagle with the rattle-snake, which, on its shield, is shown protected by the larger mother eagle of the United States. The eagle is also Mississippi's special bird and is shown with outstretched wings, holding in its talons olive branches and arrows. Alabama also uses the eagle standing on a United States shield although the lizard is known as its special mascot. The eagle with shield is prominent also on the Illinois seal.

In New Jersey's shield a horse's head has prominence, although Jerseyites admit that a Jersey mosquito might be a more appropriate emblem. Perhaps Ohio could adopt the G. O. P. Republican elephant and some southern state the Democratic donkey. Which of our southern neighbors has chosen the possum or raccoon? Would Maryland claim the oyster on account of its famous beds?

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps postcards photos etc. Three styles. "Regular" for cards large snapshots, etc and "Junior" for single stamps blocks, small prints etc in 6 colors 100 to the package. Gold and Silver, 60 to the package The new "Transparent" style gives full vision 80 to the package.

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Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.
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William Beals, Box 21, Glen Arbor, Michigan

Saar Retains German Color

(Continued from Page 1)

rivulet that a boy could easily jump across it.

In the Saar everything is German. The difference is simply that experienced in journeying from one German state to another—one of local dialect. In pre-war days, in fact, the boundaries of Prussia and the Bavarian Pfalz met here, the greater part of the present Saar being administered by Prussia.

The present situation is, of course, due to the Treaty of Versailles which placed the Saar under an international commission for 15 years—until Jan. 10, 1935. Before this latter date the "Saarländer" will have to decide whether he wishes to continue the present regime under the League of Nations, or to join France or Germany.

This territory, which today plays so important a rôle in European affairs has a population of 818,000 inhabitants scattered over 738 square miles. Lying between Lorraine and the German Rhineland, it is one of Europe's most highly industrialized and most densely populated areas, having more than 1000 inhabitants to the square mile. Coal, iron and glass are its principal industries, which together with hand-work give employment to more than 60 per cent of the population. Only 11 per cent are engaged in agriculture.

Ownership of the Saar coal mines was granted to France in Article 50 of the Versailles Treaty, as part payment of reparations for its economic losses from German invasion during the World War, but the right to buy back these mines is reserved to Germany.

The Saar, however, is not simply industrial. It also has great natural beauty. Fine landscapes stretch out on both sides of the river, from which this area takes its name, with undulating hills topped by trees and rich grassy meadows meeting the eye at every glance. Everywhere waterways ribbon their way through the many-colored formations which form the lowlands. Red sandstone, limestone and slate all contribute to the variegated scenery of the Saar, as it wanders north to join the Moselle.

Saärbrücken, the capital of this area, has been well-named, for here there are four fine bridges which add grace and beauty to this town of 120,000 inhabitants. This is the center of the coal and iron industries. From it extend a number of smaller mining towns. Economically the Saar and Lorraine are essential, the one to the other. Today, the Saar has practically no iron-ore. This it must take from over the border, while Lorraine needs Saar coal for its furnaces. Hence, whatever political arrangements may be reached by Jan. 10, 1935, the trade interdependence of these two areas will demand reciprocal understanding.

The Saar is essentially German in character, appearance and outlook. Everywhere, the notices are German, save for the French inscription over the offices of the coal mines and an English inscription or two, like "Quick," which one may see written over an "automat" cafeteria.

Situated at the crossroads of the great natural arteries leading from southern France to the Danube, the Saar has been the scene of Franco-German struggle for centuries. But it has only been under French control for very short periods.

It is, in fact, interesting to note how few examples of French occupation still remain. The most outstanding are the remains of the fortifications of Saarlouis built by Vauban, Louis XIV's great fortress builder, in the second half of the seventeenth century, and at Blieskastel a fountain dedicated to Napoleon I may still be seen.

Saarländer Issued Manifesto

During the nineteenth century the French did not give up hope of extending their "natural frontiers" to include the Saar. In 1866, at the time of the Austro-Prussian War, they had high hopes of succeeding.

But it was just at this time that Herr Stumm, a leading Saar industrialist, went to Berlin and protested to Otto von Bismarck that the Saarländer wished to remain German.

At the same time also the Saarländer issued their manifesto, in which was stated "We are German through and through. We hold to our identity in speech and custom, in feeling and perception, in public and family life. We cling with all our hearts to our German Fatherland in its present sorrow, in its hope of the future and the heavy affliction of this moment our greatest concern is lest we be separated from our Fatherland."

From 1871 onward, after the establishment of the German Empire, France did not question the Saar ownership, until 1917, when it again had developed plans for the extension of its eastern frontiers. Failing the Rhine, it would have the Saar.

That the French played a rôle in the Saar development during the Napoleonic occupation cannot be denied. To the wars of the Consulate and the First Empire the Saar contributed large numbers of soldiers, including a dozen generals. Outstanding among the latter was Marshal Ney, who was born at Saarlouis. In this same district, according to local information, it was customary, even up to 1914, for a member of leading families to speak French rather than German despite the fact that these people were racially German.

German Traditions Retained

But all hopes of making the Saar into a French outpost were lost nearly a century ago. With development of the Saar coal mines during the years 1840 to 1850 workers were drawn from the peasantry of the Hochwald, in Westphalia. These have remained German in language and tradition.

The Prussian state authorities, long before the World War, had wisely followed the policy of encouraging the workers to own their homes and with them a small plot of ground, on which a few animals could be kept.

Today it is stated that nearly 50 per cent of the workers have their own homes. The importance of this factor in the social and political consolidation of the industrial worker in this region cannot be overestimated. Thus it is that doctrinaire Communists are few and far between among the settled workers in the Saar.

In agriculture, too, the policy of peasant ownership has been very carefully fostered. Of the 30,000 farms scattered throughout the Saar, more than one-third are owned by the farmers who work them. There are 56,000 hectares of plowland and 28,000 meadows. Very few farms are more than 50 hectares. The average varies between 5 and 20 hectares, while the small holdings of the miners, other industrial workers and handworkers rarely exceed 5 hectares.

Market gardening also plays an important rôle, as for example, around Saarlouis, but the Saar is still very largely dependent upon Lorraine for its dairy and garden produce.

The Saarländer today have no bitter feelings against the French. Almost all realize the economic interdependence of the Saar and Lorraine. But this does not mean that they are pro-French as far as their sympathies concerned. "We want to live in harmony with our neighbors in Lorraine," one Saarlander declared, "but first we must return to our own family hearth—to Germany."

Steel to Enter Legal Crucible

(Continued from Page 1)

now or a year from now. We have only been on the new monetary plan for two months."

Feeling that the gold program was working "pretty well," the Secretary said: "We have, however, got to keep our minds absolutely open and meet things as they come along."

This constitutes the broadest declaration of flexible policy that has come from the Treasury. Taken ot its face meaning, it indicates that neither the Warren commodity dollar, nor the gold-purchase method of managed currency, nor any other particular device is regarded as a panacea. It is a declaration of independence. Treasury observers say, from any particular set of theories and an admission that any theory which works will be retained. It is the precise reverse of the fixed and immutable axioms upon which the cool and delphic Treasury operated throughout most of its years of existence.

* * *

Labor and Weirton: The NRA tide, which has been steadily setting against labor for months, suddenly appeared to shift today as the National Labor Board finally steeled itself to action against the arch-defier of Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

The board referred to the Weirton steel case—symbol of the struggle between heavy industry and labor over the right of collective bargaining—to the Department of Justice for "immediate action." With it went a resolution setting forth that the company had in every way refused to coöperate with the board's efforts to obtain a fair and impartial election among Weirton employees in conformity with their rights under the law.

Far more is involved in today's action than the mere right of Weirton employees to elect representatives of their own choosing. Back of the Weirton company is the whole mighty steel industry for whom this is the test case. Labor believes that if Weirton wins collective bargaining is doomed throughout the industry.

More than that, if Weirton wins, it will seem to justify the charge being hurled at the NRA from all parts of the country, that it applies only to the helpless "little fellow," never to the big and powerful.

Realizing that the prestige of the NRA depends more on this case than any other, the Labor Board has been maneuvering carefully for position. To some extent the delay is justified. So complete is the case against the steel baron that even the two great capitalists who sit on the Labor Board, Mr. Walter C. Teagle of Standard Oil fame, and Mr. Pierre du Pont, both joined in signing the resolution and voted to prosecute their colleague in big business for dealing unfairly with labor.

* * *

Labor and Wagner: No sooner had Senator Wagner, acting in his capacity as chairman of the National Labor Board, sent Labor's case against the Weirton Steel Company to the Department of Justice for action, than be marched straight to the Senate, where, in his capacity as Senator from New York, he introduced legislation to give the labor Board the power which it now lacks to prosecute Weirton Steel itself.

The bill would make the labor board a permanent organization with power to enforce its decisions. It would consist of two members representing employers, two representing Labor and three representing the general public.

In addition, the bill would revise the Recovery Act to:

1. Forbid employer interference in labor union affairs.
2. Specify that Section 7A shall not be interpreted as giving an employer the right to ban the closed union shop.
3. Require employer recognition of organizations formed by their employees.

Actual powers conferred on the board under the bill would consist of the right to issue restraining orders enforceable through the courts, to issue subpœnas and to conduct investigations. In other words, if he had it now, Senator Wagner could act directly against the Weirton company without going to the Department of Justice.

But there is trouble ahead for the bill. Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of NRA's Labor Advisory Board, is preparing to resign from the National Labor Board because he disagrees with the bill. Even more risky for Senator Wagner is the fact that Miss Frances Perkins has a labor arbitration board of her own over in the Department of Labor, which she doesn't want to see completely eclipsed.

All in all labor may be smothered with too much concern for its welfare.

* * *

Hands across the Pacific: Not as a meaningless gesture, on the same cends the dragon throne, President cends the Dragon throne, President Roosevelt entertained ceremonially for Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, respected Japanese statesman who headed the delegation at the Washington Naval Conference. Prince Tokugawa's leisurely good will trip finally brings him to Washington, where a new and popular Ambassador, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, is laying the groundwork for better relations.

— And It Plays

John Seeley, 18-year-old schoolboy of Bakersfield, Calif., constructed a violin an inch and a half long which can be played.

Women See Injustice In NRA Labor Code

(Continued from Page 1)

weekly earnings were only $4, were cited. Miss Eastman said she believed the fact that in so many codes there was a lower minimum rate permitted for women was a strong factor in depressing all women's wages.

A long list of specific violations of codes by manufacturers which she said, "are seriously impairing success of the recovery movement" was presented by Miss Mary Dewson, of the National Consumer's League and now director of women's work in the Democratic National Committee.

Consumer's problems regarding prices and standards were presented by Mrs. Paul E. Howe of the American Home Economics Association and Mrs. Frank C. Watson of the Society of Friends.

Other women who have appeared include Mrs. Elinore Moorehouse Herrick, vice-chairman of the New York Regional Labor Boards; Mrs. John Boyle Jr., of the Consumer's Council of Washington; Mrs. Harriet Anderson, proprietor of a Park Avenue bookshop; Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder of New York, organizer of the Home Work Protective League; Miss Mary Bendelari, Washington dress designer; Miss Mary E. O'Connor, director of purchases, Albany N. Y., and Mrs. Ruth Scott of Boston, who registered an individual appeal on behalf of her brother who worked in a Boston theater for wages scarcely paying living costs.

Criticism of NRA Centers on Laxity Toward 'Big Fellows'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1—The NRA stood charged with impotence today as its open forum for criticism drew to a close, leaving behind a mass of testimony emphasizing more than any one other thing the failure of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's organization to enforce its edicts and its codes on any but the helpless "little fellow."

The much-heralded "field-day" for all those with grievances against the Blue Eagle organization reached its climax late yesterday afternoon in a fiery charge by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Progressive Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, that compliance was "a ghastly farce."

At all five of the simultaneous conferences for the critics, speakers seemed to take their cue from Mrs. Pinchot, assailing the NRA on every side for its inability to force the leading industrialists of the country into line with the new order, while at the same time salving its pride in "snatching" blue eagles from restaurants and delicatessen shops, many of whose proprietors scarcely know the English language.

Mild by Comparison

By comparison, this morning's hearings were an anticlimax. Three had suspended at an early hour due to absence of any further critics, after hearing a few echoes of yesterday's fireworks. It appeared that instead of an inexhaustible supply of critics, there are relatively few willing to go to the trouble to come to Washington to make a protest which has already been anticipated by General Johnson in his 12-point reform program enunciated in his opening speech.

In singling out the break-down of enforcement, neither Mrs. Pinchot nor the other critics, were attacking anything new to General Johnson who has repeatedly indicated that it is the most difficult single problem confronting him. But the dramatization of the situation by the aggressive and colorful Pennsylvania woman who has recently made a name for herself through frequent participation in strikes is expected here to be of material assistance to the General in devising more effective enforcement methods.

Citation of Failures

A multitude of different types of faulty enforcement were included in the charges ranging all the way from the setting back of time clocks to evade maximum work hour regulations to deliberate flaunting of Section 7A of the Recovery Act which guarantees the right of collective bargaining.

Among others were: Failure to adjust hours for skilled workers with the result that some are receiving less a month than before the NRA; stretch-out and speed-up devices for getting more work out of an individual in less time, frequent resort to the device of classifying some employees as executives to lengthen their work hours and others as apprentices to cut their wages, and deducting from pay envelopes.

Most graphic of all was one of Mrs. Pinchot's charges—that women in Pennsylvania towns are today employed at 6 cents an hour to sew Blue Eagle labels on dresses.

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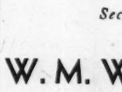

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Daily Features

All Nature

Carolina Parrakeet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE occasional reports from Florida to the contrary, the Carolina parrakeet is as extinct as the dodo. Its last stand was near Taylor Creek, to the northeast of Lake Okeechobee, Fla., where a flock of about 13 was reported by Frank Chapman in 1912.

The last creditable report came from Henry Redding, who knew the birds well; he reported a flock of about 30 on Fort Drum Creek in February, 1920. Those reported today from southern Florida are not the Carolina variety, but a Mexican species.

Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, Carolina parrakeets were known over most of the eastern United States, north as far as New York State. They were exceptionally handsome with their bright green coats, yellow heads, red faces and yellow-blue wings; but their beauty proved their undoing. Bird-catchers trapped them by the thousands to sell in northern markets, and so-called sportsmen shot them because they were so easy to hit.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

260

Taking everything by and large I don't think it would be stretching the truth to imply from his remarks that he does the biggest business of anyone in town

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

A Word a Day

Imbroglio

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "The most advanced peoples survive the devastations and *imbroglios* of human madness . . . through spiritual refinement." (Letter to Monitor, Jan. 29, 1934.)

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

destructions	after-effects
confusions	tortures
sorrows	idiosyncrasies

Pronunciation: *Im-brole'-yo* (i short, each *o* long).

Derivation: The Italian *imbroglio*, "perplexity, complication, trouble," was incorporated into English without change in spelling or sense. The Italian word was compounded of *in*, "in," and *broglio*, "a broil, confusion."

Washington wished the United States to remain aloof from foreign imbroglios.

Notes and Queries

Tabernacle (G. L.)—The inquirer reports some confusion because Webster's says the second *a* is intermediate as in *ask*, and the Standard says it is short as in *cat*.

To escape such confusion—such disagreeing among doctors—The Christian Science Monitor has adhered to one authority. This authority records prevailing usage with the word as follows: *tab'-er-na-k'l* (first *a* short, *e* as in maker, second *a* as in *ask*. Particular attention is directed against two extremes; sliding over the second *a*, and putting a "knock" in the syllable.

What They Say

Graft in Miniature

"Graft . . . is of small proportions in terms of the number of persons employed on Civil Works and of the amount of money expended."—*Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator.*

German Inequality

"The aims of the new education are the ejection of mediocre characters from academic careers and the strengthening of the will of highly gifted students."—*Dr. Wilhelm Frick, German Minister of the Interior.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger

Keeping Him Air-Minded

—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald

Better Luck This Time

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger

A Knight Came Riding——

—Knott in Dallas News

The Depression Is Over!

—Jensen in Salt Lake City Deseret News

Revenge at Last

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital

Study in Expression

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Prodigal Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A NINE - MONTH - OLD collie was taken out by his master, Albert, in a suburb of Chicago. The boy had not fastened the leash to the dog's collar, and the dog got away. After a long search Albert came home in tears and reported that Major was gone. Local papers were notified; searches and inquiries were made; but after several weeks all hope for the return of Major faded.

Eleven months passed. One Sunday, Albert's mother saw a collie come to the porch. She opened the door to send the dog away. Instead, he pushed his way into the house. She called Albert and his father, and when the dog saw them he leaped for joy. He then ran through the house and down the basement stairs to Major's accustomed place and looked up at them as if to say: "Well, I'm here and you can't do anything about it."

They drought out pictures that had been taken of their dog, and although he was no longer a puppy, the markings were identical. A veterinary stated that the dog must have tramped several months because of the hardness of his paws.

On the fourth morning of his return, Major was told to wake Albert, and he went upstairs, as he had done when a puppy, and pulled on the blankets.

No dog is more welcomed. He is home again, and all is forgiven.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hand-Painted Articles

A GIRL who could paint saw possibilities in a number of plain but useful articles at the five-and-ten-cent stores. After hand-painting a number of these as an experiment, she offered them for sale, and now she has developed a profitable little business. Mrs. E. B. D.

'A Nighter-Out'

A YOUNG woman who calls herself a "nighter-out" keeps a small bag packed and is ready to go out to spend the night in homes where there are elderly persons or children who should not be left alone. Often there are several families on her list and they are glad to pay her a small sum for the accommodation.

Miss A. L. F.

With the Inventors

Double-Claw Hammer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE double-claw hammer seems so sensible and so necessary that it is hard to believe that Victor Green has only recently received United States Patent No. 1934706 on it. The two claws are of different size, and are scientifically designed so that one or the other will remove almost any size of nail.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GIVE all thou canst: high Heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more.

—WORDSWORTH

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

How to Be Useful With the Minimum of Disturbance

Hm-m!

Teacher (in geography lesson): "Now can anybody tell me where we find mangoes?"

Knowing little boy: "Yes, miss, wherever woman goes." — *Boston Transcript.*

He Can Teach Us

"Your son must be quite a man by now. How is he getting along?" asked an old friend.

"He's doing real well," responded the father. "He got through high school in five years and college in six and now he's learning to keep his pencil during business hours."

Wrong Act

The place was crowded. It wasn't exactly a fashionable wedding, but there was no gainsaying the interest it caused, because both bride and bridegroom had been much in the public eye, she as an actress, he as a conjurer.

Everything went well until they reached the critical stage of the proceedings and the clergyman asked for the ring.

The bridegroom plunged his hand into his pocket and brought out a rabbit. Then the horrified look in the clergyman's eyes and a startled exclamation from the bride made him realize that something was wrong. He looked down and saw the rabbit.

"Pardon!" he said. "Wrong act."—*Tit-Bits.*

Chairman of Excuse Committee

"Did you bring your excuse this morning, Billy?" asked the teacher.

"No, Miss Smith," replied the boy. "My dad wasn't home; he's the one that makes the excuses at our house."

And "Voices From Without"

"I hear that you acted in this last talkie."

"Yes, I was the approaching footsteps."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"There are no newspapers in the world that are more given to printing serial stories than those of Japan," declares K. Sugimura, editor, Asahi Simbun, Tokyo, Japan.

"The Man Who Dared," recent motion picture success based on the life of the late Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, was written by Lamar Trotti, the first graduate of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia.

"Lucky is the man who now gets his preliminary training in a school of journalism," declared Edward Mott Wooley in "Free Lancing For Forty Magazines."

Readers are jealous of their time and attention. They want to be entertained, thrilled, inspired, or pleasurably taught. They like to be jogged out of the commonplace, coaxed out of boredom, introduced to the interesting.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

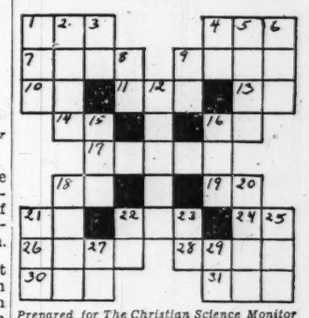
Quaternion

THE word "quaternion" occurs only once in the Bible, Acts 12:4, where we are informed that Peter, after his arrest by Herod, was put in charge of "four quaternions of soldiers"; but we learn from other writers the meaning of the term.

It appears that the Romans divided the night into four watches of three hours each; and in setting a military guard, they appointed a "quaternion" (i. e., a squad of four men) to be on duty during that period. During the night each man in succession was on guard for three hours while the other three slept; hence in the case of the "four quaternions" mentioned in the book of Acts, there were always four men guarding Peter, while the remaining 12 were temporarily off duty.

While "quaternion" is not used with reference to the "watch" which was guarding the Way-shower's tomb at the time of the Resurrection, it has been inferred that a similar plan was used on that occasion (Matt. 27:65, 66).

Junior Cross-Word No. 116



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Duet.
4—Plump.
7—Volcanic mountain in Sicily.
9—Crush.
10—Musical note.
11—Attempt.
13—Masculine pronoun.
14—Exclamation of surprise.
16—Past.
17—City in Illinois.
18—Neuter pronoun.
19—The city of Victoria is in this Canadian province (abbr.).
21—Ending denoting past tense.
22—Inquire.
24—From.
26—Ray.
28—Pronoun.
30—To bark at.
31—To watch secretly.

Down

1—Middle Atlantic state (abbr.).
2—Zion National Park is in this State.
3—Upon.
4—Another musical note.
5—Filled with ashes.
6—Article.
8—Near.
9—Belonging to me.
12—Checks.
15—Performance.
16—A float.
18—Notion.
20—Sudden or unexpected stroke.
21—Recede.
22—Exist.
23—Covington is second largest city in this state (abbr.).
25—Cook in boiling fat.
27—Ah! alas!
29—Bone.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Daily Anecdote

Modest Rossini

ROSSINI, the composer of several popular operas, was talking with a friend about music. Finally the friend ventured a question which he had been longing to ask the Italian master for some time.

"Why is it, Signor, that you have been silent so long, when your inspiration lies in the highest regions of the art?"

The composer made no reply; but he moved quietly to the piano and, allowing his fingers to drift leisurely over the keys, he played a beautiful passage from Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

"There, my dear friend," said he as he finished playing. "To compose music after such as that is simply to carry water to a spring-ing well."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Lesson a Day Will Help to Keep Trouble Away*

By CARMACK

Today Tiddlywinks asked me if it was all right for dogs to chew up shoes—
And I told him it certainly was not—
"Even if they are not on somebody's foot?" he asked—
"No sir! Not even then," I said, "unless it is an ol' shoe that has been thrown away!"
"Well," he said, "that explains it"—
And when I said "Explains what?" he replied "The awful scolding that Joan gave me this afternoon"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Criticism of NRA

HOLDING an official "field day" for criticism of NRA may seem a superfluous gesture; the stupendous project for codifying American industry has never been free from bitter denunciation on every side. And as General Johnson pointed out at the meetings of critics in Washington, there has been an effort to keep a balance by giving conflicting opinions of employers, employees and consumers free play. Unfortunately many objections arise from the special and partial interest of critics.

Men who have had experience with the codes undoubtedly know most about how they are working in their particular fields. The expert testimony of manufacturers who have escaped under NRA from cutthroat competition, of retailers who find the "open price" features of the codes tending toward monopoly and such price gouging that a buyers' strike is feared, of organized labor which has been somewhat disappointed in its early hopes of a general unionization, of individual workers who have found their hours reduced but also their wages in many cases, of small business men who have found big business using NRA as a lever to squeeze them out—in short, the testimony of all most directly touched by the codes, is invaluable. Yet each makes only a tiny segment of the complete picture.

Perhaps getting so many together as are now collected in Washington will give a better view of the scene as a whole. And holding a field day may also encourage useful criticism by the public, which, except where bound by partisanship or prejudice, is able to take a more disinterested view.

* * *

General Johnson has pretty well taken the words out of the mouths of critics by himself listing twelve features of NRA which require reform. It is something to know that the code makers recognize so many of the weaknesses, but it will not do to assume that they also see how to overcome them. There are two problems in particular on which the public would like to be reassured: 1. How unfair competition can be stopped without also stopping fair competition and building up monopolies, and, 2. How the "self-government of industry" can be policed in the public interest without setting up a vast bureaucratic control of business.

Because "big business" has come increasingly to the support of NRA there has grown up some suspicions that the recovery administration has been handed over to employers. That is not true. It is true that in many cases the codes have proved better instruments for employers to use against competitors (both fair and unfair) than for unions to use against employers. And it is true that the larger industrial units find that prices which allow them a profit may squeeze out less efficient producers in the same field. Moreover, some of them are using their preponderant power on code authorities to foster monopolistic practices.

Yet there is much question as to how much NRA has increased such things. For years under the antitrust laws the big fellows have been swallowing the little ones, and according to Donald Richberg, general counsel for NRA, the reports of credit agencies show that "the death rate of small businesses has been retarded since code adoption began."

* * *

The public from its own knowledge will probably join General Johnson in listing first among NRA's needs a more equitable rule of price stabilization and "further insurance against increase of price faster and further than increase of purchasing power." But it will not do to assume that the favor NRA is winning among employers is due chiefly to the fact that it is possible to "chisel" on wages and prices while using the codes as clubs against competitors. Officials of the recovery administration are convinced that the large majority of employers see the advantage to themselves of fair competition and of wages which will maintain purchasing power.

Of course, such recognition is the master key to the whole problem. If it can be won, it will largely answer not only the first of our questions about NRA but the second. If the bulk of industry perceives the necessity of fair wages and fair competition, the job of policing the codes becomes possible. Otherwise NRA would be a hundred times harder than prohibition to enforce.

Like prohibition, NRA should be judged by the alternatives. "Chiseling" is like bootlegging. It may be worse than sweatshops—or may be made to appear worse. Those who believe in the purpose of NRA should be careful not to be turned against it by the many who have a selfish interest in its downfall. The heap of criticism piled up against the codes should be properly evaluated. The surest way to do that is to ask ourselves whether business would be better going along as it had before NRA came.

Most Americans now believe that some kind of government of business is imperative. They want if possible to avoid conditions which permitted the worst element—the sweatshop fringe—to pull the whole of the business into cutthroat competition and wage-gouging. They hope to escape evils which aggravated, if they did not produce, the depression. They hope also that business can with a little policing still govern itself. They are resolved that if it does not govern itself decently the public interest will demand stricter policing. And while welcoming exposure of mistakes or wrongs in NRA, they will not be put off by selfish or partisan criticism.

Those Brokers' Loans

THE "revelation" elicited by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora during the stock exchange inquiry in Washington of the huge amount of money that corporations poured into the stock market during the period 1926 to 1929 via the brokers is of course no revelation at all. Whose memory is so short as to forget the brokers' loan controversy? It was the theme of comment right up to the White House in the Coolidge régime.

This type of lending had two unusual features. One was the size of the loans. They reached a high record for all time on Oct. 1, 1929, of $8,549,383,979. (The figure last week, by way of comparison, was $853,000,000.) The other feature was the participation of corporations in the lending. Funds of New York banks and trust companies in brokers' loans showed little permanent growth during this period. They fluctuated back and forth at about $1,000,000,000. Loans of out-of-town bankers increased from $900,000,000 to about $1,750,000,000 early in October, 1929. However, "other lenders," namely corporations and private individuals, advanced their offerings, from less than $600,000,000 early in 1926 to almost $4,000,000,000 early in October, 1929.

The banks complained bitterly throughout 1929 of this lending by "other lenders." One reason was that they lost the use of this money, which was kept on current account with them, while it was lent out. Ordinarily they were the agents of the corporations in the lending business. Eventually they charged the corporations for their services. But the wise men among the bankers were animated in their grumbling by higher considerations. They warned that at the first sign of danger the corporations, having no responsibility for the money market, would contract their loans—even more rapidly than they had expanded them.

They were right. The recall was almost an overnight affair. From $8,549,383,979 on October 1, brokers' loans fell to $6,108,824,868 on November 1, and further to $4,016,598,769 on December 1—a deflation of $4,532,785,210 in two months which was heard around the world. The corporations rather than the banks were responsible. In fact, while the corporations were pulling out of the market, the New York banks were trying to fill the hole, at least during those first tumultuous weeks of the crash.

But all this is an old story. The practice of "other lending" is now prohibited, both by the rules of the stock exchange and by statute law. So there is nothing to get reëxcited about in the exhumation of an old controversy, the lesson of which has been learned—except to see that the lesson sticks.

Voting at the Grocery

EVERY day millions of women vote on a matter of vital importance to the country. In corner grocery stores, over the telephone and by mail these votes are cast, but, in many instances, on a blind ballot.

"Send me a can of corn," says one voter. The only way in which she may designate the grade of corn that she wishes is to order by price, unless she always trades at one store and happens to remember the trade name of that dealer's brand of produce. She is under the impression that corn selling at 12½ cents for a number two can will be of better quality than that which sells for 10 cents for the same size can. A conclusion that is not always justified by the facts, as is shown by a table of prices and grades compiled for the Journal of Home Economics by F. M. Shook.

Of course, the purchaser of canned corn may, as Mr. Shook suggests, buy one can each of the 4500 different brands of that product which are on the market, and, after sampling the contents of every can, she may then know for which one she wishes to continue to vote.

The Secretary of Agriculture has designated official grades for most of the products now sold in cans. Grades for those not already included in this list can be quickly made official.

Already the canner is required to place a label on every can sent out from his factory. This label must name the contents of the can and state whether or not any artificial preservative or coloring matter has been added to the product. Mr. Shook, who for thirty years has been closely connected with the canning industry, believes that it would be a simple and honest contribution on the part of the manufacturer to add to the information on such labels a statement of the official grade of the product.

Feeding the family intelligently and economically is no easy task today. Women, as purchasers of the foods used in the homes of the nation, are extremely interested in this section of the Tugwell Bill introduced in Congress by Senator Copeland, which requires that grade labels be placed on canned goods. They are meeting in club groups and at legislative hearings and listening with eager attention to the speeches of proponents and opponents of the bill.

When they finally express their convictions on the subject, it is safe to say their conclusions will be governed by a desire to vote more intelligently on the food which they shall set before their families 365 days in the year.

Another Home for Jews

WHILE the governing body of the world organization formed to deal with refugees from Germany was holding its meeting in Lausanne, an interesting proposal was launched from Moscow. Nothing less than a new home for Jews without a country was offered. The difficulties are considerable, but the suggestion should not be dismissed lightly.

The problem has been well stated by Mr. James G. MacDonald, refugee commissioner. According to the latest estimates, about 60,000 refugees, of whom 51,000 are Jews, must be dealt with. Not all of them are Germans. About 16,000 are, it is believed, of Polish or other nationality, or of no nationality at all.

The Soviet Union has declared itself disposed to place a tract of land in the hands of the refugees and to enable them to constitute an autonomous Jewish Republic under the name of Birobidjan. This new state would be situated in Siberia, near Manchuria, and would be declared autonomous as soon as 30,000 Jews were assembled there. Its extent would be three times as large as that of Palestine. By an accord of 1928 it has already been allotted to Russian Jews.

The rapid development of Soviet industry has absorbed the available skilled workers, and Russia would welcome specialists of all kinds. Yet in order to build up such a settlement extensive works must be undertaken. Houses must be erected, the land must be irrigated, wells must be dug, electric energy must be obtained. In short, a new community must be created from the beginning.

Nevertheless it is plain that the difficulties are not insurmountable, provided the leaders of the Jewish world bring their resources to bear. The Russian Government would draw up a contract with the organizers and would fix the rights and obligations of the community.

It is not certain whether such a proposition is feasible, but it should certainly be examined with the utmost care. The problem is how to put those who have been deprived of their livelihood and of their citizenship in a position in which they can start again. At the best there will doubtless be hardships to endure. Even for those who are not without means, the process of being uprooted is distressing.

In many cases, if not in most, the refugees would doubtless prefer to remain within the civilized countries of the West. Yet the Russian offer is extremely interesting, not only for its immediate but for its remote implications. Palestine, as a home for the Jews, has made more progress than might have been expected by its most optimistic partisans. But its possibilities of development are limited, and it might well be desirable to establish a second home to which may go some of those who now find themselves without means or status.

It remains to be seen whether the conditions are satisfactory from the political and social as well as the territorial viewpoint. And it would obviously be unfair to use the smallest coercion to send men, women and children, who have been accustomed to live in Germany, into the far-off region, uncultivated and unorganized, of eastern Siberia.

The Book of the Day

Buccaneers of Finance

By Zoilus

MATTHEW JOSEPHSON has written a really remarkable book, telling in readable style, and obviously with accuracy and authority, the story of one of the most extraordinary groups of men the world has ever known. No other country, perhaps, has ever developed in the space of half a century such a group of empire builders, exploiters, speculators and corruptionists as were bred in the United States between the period of the Civil War and the present day.

Before the Civil War such figures as John Jacob Astor, Vanderbilt, Jay Cooke and Daniel Drew had won eminence by the accumulation of great fortunes and by the use of these fortunes in securing control of monopolies and transportation, or in stock speculation. Remarkable as thus group was, the men who immediately succeeded it, and who operated in accordance with the same methods, building up colossal fortunes largely by exploitation of natural resources and by conscienceless stock manipulation, were even more extraordinary.

Giants of Exploitation

It is a long time now since Jay Cooke, Daniel Drew, William K. Vanderbilt, Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, Phil Armour, Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, Collis P. Huntington, the first J. P. Morgan or Henry Villard has been in the field of human activities. Later men like William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles T. Yerkes, H. H. Rogers, Harriman and the Rockefellers have also passed from the financial scene, but the very catalogue of their names calls up a picture of giants in the field of exploitation and speculation.

The period covered by this book ends with the first Roosevelt Administration. The reader will be moved to compare the financial operations described in it with those exposed by the recent senatorial inquiries into the methods of Wall Street. He will be impressed first by the fact that the original group of Titans enriched themselves by seizing upon the opportunities to develop transportation and communications offered by the opening up of a new country. Like all enormously rich men, they built up their fortunes at the expense of others.

Modern Improvements

In the main, however, their predatory operations were directed against the community rather than the individual. That is to say, they built railroads with the aid of prodigious land grants from the Federal Government and subsidies from the localities through which their lines passed. In their stock-jobbing operations they preyed largely upon one another. The public hardly went into Wall Street in large numbers until the campaign for Liberty Bonds during the World War had created new investors who quickly developed into a mob of speculators.

The fights between Gould and Fisk or Vanderbilt and Drew, or the later struggles between the forces of Harriman and of Morgan and of Rockefeller, involved the shifting of enormous bodies of capital, but in the main it was money taken from or added to the store in the coffers of these great gamblers. The methods of the recent boom had not then been developed. Speculators might go to the wall, but the nation as a whole was not reduced to penury.

The Robber Barons: The Great American Capitalists, 1861-1901, by Matthew Josephson. New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.

Pathways of the Trees

MY LANDLADY, dressed like a Hollywood would-be is digging the strip of ground in front of this small Dutch Colonial cottage where I have my work place upon the upper floor. She is determined that there shall be "lawn" where else was only spears of grass on a tiny plot, eight by ten, where her children carelessly threw toys and across which my wild pets, the gray squirrels, would lope toward the gray tree trunk of the maple that casts wide branches over the roof toward my window, a pathway for my pets.

Always, since I have lived here, the gray squirrels have come to the feeding box at my window, leaping from the boughs to the slope of a shingled green roof that leads to my work windows. The soft impact of little padded feet has waked me daily while often, if windows are open, I will see a gray squirrel on the window ledge peeping at me. "Breakfast?" inquires the squirrel. So I rouse myself and find the tin box that contains peanuts.

But now the limbs of my tree are trimmed out. And the pathways of the tree are cut off. There is not even a detour! From where the limbs have been cut, my gray squirrels congregate and look longingly across the void of space which they cannot jump! My landlady has seen to it that the strip of "lawn" she is cultivating shall not be too shaded to produce real growing grass. She digs up the earth. She adds a load of loam. She seeds. And her scarlet pajamas trot determinedly where the sun strikes the plot of ground. She knows quite well that her good tenant would prefer squirrels and leaves to the mere conventionality of a grass plot.

* * *

For ten years and a bit more, I have had the gray squirrels for my friends. Our acquaintance began when I moved in here and hung a rustic feeding box at my window hoping to attract any birds there were. Seeing squirrels, I added nuts upon the shelf and it was not long after that when Mom and Dad appeared. Gradually they grew so tame that they would drop into my workroom, if invited. And their manners were ever friendly. They used to run over my wide worktable to my fish globe, and, rising on their toes, drink deep draughts while the goldfish swam aimlessly and unafraid under the squirrels' noses.

At times, too, the pair would arrive and curl up in the shelter of my windows to sleep on hot days or in times of storm—Dad in one window and Mom in another. They would come, too, if they heard the sound of tapping on typewriter keys or the music of a symphony concert from my radio.

In springtime, the pair always made a nest in my maple tree. There, where four limbs make a Place Where Four Roads Meet, there is a hole in the trunk. In early March, the two gray squirrels refitted the temporary nest each year. There, later, tiny squirrel heads peeped from the hole and bright eyes observed Mom sitting at my window eating peanuts or bits of toast.

It was fun to watch those babies! Their education was not in the least modern. Mom believed in spankings. The first lesson taught was Obedience.

Beginning with one, Mom would teach that one to follow and to copy her. That one learned to go just so far. And it did not go farther. Taking each in turn, the education proceeded equally till the largest was taken to the pavement under the tree and shown where to go, how to behave, what to do in emergencies, and what it might nibble.

* * *

Lying out flat on a high limb, Mom would watch her sleeping brood on hot afternoons. They came out for a romp only very early of a morning, briefly at noon, and around sundown. But when they were almost full grown, they were brought to my window, all four in single file! It was a kind of graduation exercise which admitted them thereafter to freedom from parental restraints. And like the proverbial hero and heroine of fairy lore, they then went forth to seek their fortunes, leaving home behind.

Mom and Dad, however, came back year after year to the old spring nest that is close to the cafeteria at my window. And they too leave the nest there after the young are grown. I have never found just where they live summers, but I suspect a near-by hillside on an old estate where there are walnut trees. The two never quite forget me. They have dropped in for chatty visits in time of sudden thunderstorms and in bad weather they are often hungry and wet.

Mom, with her torn ear, is and was the one I have best loved. She was gentle, and so very friendly that she often seemed human. I could distinguish those squirrels who came oftenest, for their fur, their tails, their shape of head and color differed one from another and I always saw them very close to learn their distinguishing features.

It must have been when Mom was around ten that she began to grow feeble. Her trips to my window were less frequent. And on one of these, a passing car mercifully and quickly ended all. I was glad it came so. She was on her way here. And the boy next door told me about it and buried her under my window.

* * *

I wondered, after Mom went, what there would be for me to enjoy in winter storms in the pathways of my tree. But I was not long in wonder for there appeared two new squirrels whom I suspect of being Mom's own. It was they who went back to Mom's old nest in spring! It was they who took Mom's place at my window regularly. And they had not been here before. I called them Peter and Wendy. Dad, I never have seen since Mom left!

So, when my landlady began cutting limbs from my maple tree, when Peter and Wendy looked across the gulf that separated the nearest limb from my friendly window and wanted to come—and were unable to jump the distance, I watched that pair of pajamas on the grass plot beneath me as rake and wheelbarrow and hose played their part. And I said nothing. I knew my tree would grow toward my windows by fall. And there would be a new pathway for Peter and Wendy.

But something else happened!

The telephone wires, I had forgotten. And the squirrels were quick to see their possibility! Though it is difficult to get here, requiring much tail-balancing, Peter and Wendy use them to come regularly. Each morning, I hear the wires recording the approach of hurried feet. Each evening at dusk, Wendy sits beside me in the twilight as Mom used to do.

And there is a fine crop of grass on the eight by ten plot beneath my windows where Peter and Wendy often hide their nuts.

The tree is growing a new pathway to my window and we are all happy.

P. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Taking Out the Profit"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of January 8 there was a letter, "Taking Out the Profit," referring to profit in the liquor business. The writer inferred that abolishing profit would be a "menace to our soundest institutions, . . . securities, banking, finance. . . ."

This is surely humorous. Many think that soundness will not be attained until profit and interest are abolished.

Whenever mankind becomes unselfish enough to stop profit taking in all its forms, poverty and war will cease. The liquor "business" is no more greedy for profit than any other "business."

Profit is the iniquity, the mistaken desire to get something for nothing, whether humanly legal or illegal. The "itching palm" is a much more common vice than an alcoholic appetite. There is nothing wrong in alcohol, but it is a mistake to drink it. There is nothing wrong in money, but the human desire to get money, without earning it, causes more misery than any other vice or error.

Mankind is in such moral ignorance that this is not so generally perceived. When mankind becomes morally intelligent, the ways and means to abolish many evil customs will appear.

I have taken and paid thousands of dollars interest, and know both sides of the process; but I always felt that the whole thing was wrong. It is plain robbery, whichever side you are on. Profit is robbery also, nothing more or less. Vicious customs, which mankind follows without thought.

CHARLES K. NORTH.

Chicago, Ill.

Beer at White House Protested

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union raised a number of questions, some of which are here presented:

"Millions of mothers read with wounded pride, pain and apprehension in a Washington dispatch that beer was served at the White House 'at two parties for younger members of the Roosevelt family and their friends.' They are hurt and disquieted by this lowering of the national ideal of life at the White House.

"For the first lady of the land an opportunity, if not an obligation, exists to maintain a standard to which all mothers in the nation might point their children. Would not your children have respected your position in the nation and your wishes in this matter, and gladly have omitted beer at their party even if they drink it in places of less national conspicuity?

"Was beer ever served at social functions in the home of your parents or in your own home? Were your children brought up to drink beer? Having seen the drinking of beer at your children's recent parties in the White House, how were you impressed? Did it appear to you a decorous, dignified performance, wholesome in its results, and conducive to such ideals of ethics and æsthetics as we wish to see embodied in American life?

"Your alert mind must perceive that this item in every newspaper in the United States is the best advertisement the brewers could have. Newspapers that would not carry beer advertisements for pay carried this item in their news columns. Have you done the youth of the country a service when you thus conspicuously promote beer drinking and cause hundreds of thousands of young persons to begin drinking beer because it was served at parties for young people at the White House?

"Reports show that the consumption of beer is not returning the expected revenue. Many dealers do not sell enough to pay their bond and fees. Do you consider it a patriotic duty to increase the consumption of beer for the sake of revenue?

"Does the good of young America and the profits of the brewers lie in the same direction—the more beer consumed the better American, the greater gains for brewers? Changing the legal status of beverage alcohol does not change its inherent evil.

"That you do not drink alconolic beverages is generally commended; but the mistress of the White House decides what shall be served there. It is a responsibility to the mothers and youth of America that you cannot avoid by not drinking yourself."

ALICE LLOYD.

Nashville, Tenn.

Seaway Called Detriment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to say that the Monitor is eminently right in asserting that the burden of proof with respect to the St. Lawrence treaty rests with the advocates.

The lack of any official survey to determine whether its use will bring benefits in any way commensurate to its cost is the primary reason for the treaty's defeat. The admission by Maj.-Gen. Edward Markham, chief of army engineers, that no such economic survey has been made is fundamental.

Similarly, there has been no computation or official study of the damage to American shipping and trade that the seaway, if successful, inevitably will bring. In its briefest form, the seaway project is designed to divert from the eastern and southern coasts of the United States (and intermediate territory) all the foreign and domestic trade now passing via those gateways to and from the Middle West.

This inevitably means that railroads east of the Mississippi will be deprived of long-haul business, with a concurrent shriveling of ocean trade at the coastal ports.

The compensation offered for this by the treaty supporters is a prospective boom in the prosperity of the Middle West, thus transferring the benefits of ocean trade from the seacoast to the interior.

Certainly, reasonable persons cannot fail to question the alidity of such economics. If the railroads, already in a doubtful financial condition, are to lose the Midwest trade, they will have to rely more on government loans to sustain them, and both employment and service will suffer. A like depression in activity will be laid upon the seaports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Midwest is correct in assuming that it is the largest industrial area in the land, but it fails to appreciate that it has gained this high standing in spite of its interior location, and because of its nearness to natural resources.

All attempts to compare the Great Lakes with the Mediterranean—"an isolated inland sea," as the seaway proponents refer to it—are futile in view of the fact that the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence are frozen five months a year. Similarly, an attempt to class the St. Lawrence as a Panama Canal is idle both because of its closed navigation period, and the fact that the United States has entire control of the Panama route.

American ships in the Great Lakes will be unable to hold their own in competition with the cheaper built and operated foreign vessels that tramp the seas.

The most serious aspect of all is that the seaway, for which the Province of Quebec has never been enthusiastic, is potentially disturbing to the friendly relations along the border. The introduction of strong trade competition and the essential difficulties of maintaining American rights on a channel 90 per cent in foreign territory, may very quickly lead to complications.

A great deal of misrepresentation has been made with respect to the power to be generated. There will be but one buyer for St. Lawrence power, namely, the existing power system, which will receive virtually a "gift" in the public construction of the expensive power dams and stations.

Only until much industrial expansion has occurred to utilize power, can any prospect of lower power rates be held out to the householder and farmer, of whom so much is heard. Even then the actual distribution will be for a limited area.

F. P. KIMBALL.

Albany, N. Y.